THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1794. [N° 1659.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

MONDAY, *January 6.*

AFTER reading several petitions, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull, chairman, and took into consideration the bill for completing and better supporting the military establishment of the United States. This bill provides for the addition of one dollar per month to the pay of the soldiers from the time of the passing the act.

The Committee having gone through with the discussion of the bill, rose and reported it with one amendment.

The bill with the amendment was then laid on the table.

A motion was then made by Mr. Wadsworth, that a Committee be appointed to inquire and report, whether any and what alterations ought to be made in the rations allowed to the troops in the service of the United States. This was agreed to, and a Committee appointed accordingly.

Ordered, That Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Jeremiah Wadsworth, Mr. Forrest, Mr. Matbene, Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Parker, Mr. Macon, and Mr. Winn, be appointed a Committee, pursuant to the last resolution.

Mr. Parker laid a motion on the table, in substance as follows:—That the Committee, on the Algerine business, should be instructed to report an estimate of the probable expence of fortifying the harbours of the United States; and also what addition ought to be made, to supply the arsenals and magazines with arms and military stores. The galleries were then cleared.

WEDNESDAY, *January 8.*

A Communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury containing a statement of the tonnage of the United States and the progress of their commerce since the establishment of the Federal Government; read and ordered to be printed.

The bill making an alteration in the Flag of the United States was read the third time.

Mr. S. Bourn moved that it should be referred to a select committee—Mr. Watts seconded the motion; he said his object was to have a clause added to establish the flag of the United States, so that in case of new accessions to the Union, future applications or alterations may be precluded, he added, that he supposed the time of the bill, should the amendment he proposed take place, ought to be a bill to *establish* the flag of the United States.

The motion for a reference to a select committee being put, was negatived 49 to 39.

Mr. Watts then moved that the bill should be recommitted to the committee of the whole, for the purpose of introducing a clause to fix, forever, the flag of the United States—this motion was lost.

The question then was, shall this bill pass—the yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the members—are, yeas 50, nays 42.

THURSDAY, *January 9.*

Mr. Dearborn laid a motion on the table, which was seconded by Mr. Coffin, that a committee be appointed to report on the expediency of erecting a light-house on the island of Segum, in the mouth of Kennebeck river in the district of Maine.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, informed the House, that they have appointed a committee of enrolment on their part.

Mr. P. Muhlenberg of the committee on enrolled bills, reported the bill entitled, "an act making an alteration in the flag of the United States," as truly enrolled.

The speaker signed the same.

MONDAY, *January 13.*

A report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing a statement of the tonnage employed between the United States and foreign countries, for one year ending September 30, 1793.

The House then, agreeably to the order of the day, went into committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the report of the Secretary of State, relative to the situation of our commercial relations with foreign countries. After some time spent in debate, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, *January 14.*

The subject of our commercial intercourse with foreign nations was taken up early in the day in committee of the whole. Mr. Madison in a speech of great length, replied to Mr. Smith's observations made yesterday. The committee rose and House adjourned at an hour earlier than common, owing to the sensation which the receipt of an account of the re-capture of Toulon, and capture of the Duke of York and his army, produced.

WEDNESDAY, *January 15.*

This day the debates on the subject of our commercial intercourse with foreign nations were continued until the hour of adjournment.

THURSDAY, *January 16*

In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair—the Report of the secretary of State, on the foreign commerce of the United States—and the resolutions of Mr. Madison founded thereon—were again under consideration—Mr. Nicholas spoke largely on the subject in favour of the general principle of the resolutions—some observations were made by several other members—the Committee at length rose and reported progress.

A message was received and read from the President of the United States, communicating intelligence recently received from Europe. This intelligence was contained in extracts and letters which originated in a correspondence between our Minister at Paris and the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, relative to sundry commercial transactions—the detention of American vessels in the harbours of France—and the capture of the American ship Lautens, &c. A copy of the late act of navigation was among the papers communicated; it was directed to be translated.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing statements respecting the Loan-Offices—which were read and laid on the table.

After reading and referring several petitions, &c. the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, *January 17.*

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the bill making appropriations for the civil list, for the current year. After some time spent in the business, the Committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

Agreeably to a resolution proposed by Mr. Baldwin, a Committee of five members are to examine the state of defects, on former appropriations, expediency of appropriations for the present year, and the causes of the increasing excess.

MONDAY, *January 20.*

The speaker laid before the house, a memorial from the yearly meeting of the people called Quakers, for New-England, held in the State of Rhode Island, from the 13th to the 18th of June, 1793.

This memorial was read for consideration; the prayer of it was against the African slave trade, and concluded with this emphatic declaration, that it is "righteousness which exalteth a nation."

Mr. Fitzsimons, from the committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a report which was read the first time, and by special order read a second time: 200 copies of it to be printed, and referred to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

The above report contains an estimate of the naval force sufficient to protect the American commerce from the piratical cruizers of the Algerines, stating that 4 frigates of 44 guns, and 2 or 3 gun ships, would effectually answer the purpose. The committee recommended an additional duty on tonnage, and on sundry articles of merchandize, as the means for effecting this object, concluding with a resolution that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, conformable to the report.

Mr. Fitzsimons made a motion, that a committee appointed for the purpose of bringing in an estimate for the defence of the harbours of the United States, should be augmented by five or six more members, so as to constitute a committee of one member for every state in the Union: This motion was agreed to.

A message from the President of the United States by Mr. Secretary Dandridge, was received, which being read, purported that the letters which were sent to France, relative to the recall of the French Minister, were received, that "his conduct was unequivocally disapproved of, and that his recall would be expedited without delay."

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

October 3.

THE English have not yet got footing in any place but Toulon, though not from any want of endeavour in them to purchase other maritime towns. They have been foiled at Cette, Bourdeaux and Dunkirk,—and they have likewise experienced the same fate at Boulogne. Andre Dumont writes, that four days later, the counter-revolution would have been complete: the companies were disarming foreigners flocked to the town, and for three days English vessels had appeared off the harbour. Duncan harangued the people who cried 'Vive la Convention!' 'Vive la Republique!' 'Vive la Montagne!' These exclamations were the signal to the downfall of the Royalists. Many English were arrested, and three hundred ci-devants who had gorgets in their pockets with the signs of royalty. The constituted authorities have been renewed and composed of good Republicans, purged out by the popular societies.

A battalion of Sans Culottes had been raised, which bears the name of Lepelletier.—Boulogne at last is French—in three days the English would have turned the scale.

October 9.

Filled with indignation at the crimes committed by the English against a representative of the people, the Convention decrees as follows:

ART. I. All the English, Scotch, Irish, and Hanoverians, of either sex, and all the subjects of the King of Great-Britain generally, who are at present within any part of the territory of the Republic, shall be seized at their arrest in houses of security, and seals shall be put upon their papers; and the effects of those subjects of the said nation who are absent, shall be seized, and reclaimed for the benefit of the Republic.

II. All persons, whatsoever, &c. of such sex, shall be obliged to make a declaration of them within 24 hours after the promulgation of the present decree, under the administration of their district, under pain of ten years imprisonment in irons, and the confiscation of the whole of the undeclared objects, which are to be given to the informer.

III. The executive power is required to expedite this decree in the course of the day, by couriers extraordinary.

IV. Every public officer, also may be convicted of having neglected the execution of the present decree, shall be punished with ten years imprisonment, in irons.

V. Any person lodging and voluntarily, of the above description, and not making his declaration within 24 hours, shall be punished with ten years imprisonment, in irons.

VI. Workmen born in the territory of the King of Great-Britain, at present occupied and employed in France, and have been so for six months; and children under 12 years of age, placed in French schools, are excepted from this decree; seals, however, shall be put on their papers.

Some Batavian patriots, refugees in France, demanded an exception to the law which orders the arrest of all foreigners born under governments with which the republic is at war. "The beggars of Holland," said they, are the friends of the Sans Culottes of France ——the Prussians and the English are their enemies as well as yours, since they have presided at their proscription: like you, liberty is their God,—fraternity their worship:—and their motto, "*death to tyrants.*"—Referred to the committee of public safety.

The Convention received an invitation from several popular societies to remain firm at its post till the country be saved.

The Representative of the People, Ferrand, wrote from Arleau as follows:—"We have repulsed the Spaniards on all points; we have carried fear and dismay into Arragon, as well as into Catalonia; we will raze the very bans of the throne of the Spanish tyrant; and I do not despair to see the tri coloured flag hoisted upon the walls of Madrid in the course of next campaign."

October 24.

The Procuror Syndic of the district of Tonnere, acquainted the Convention that he had issued an order forbidding the future celebration of religious ceremonies on Sundays—and commanding that the ceremonies should be celebrated on the last day of each Decade.—He requested that the order should be communicated to the other districts.

The Convention passed to the order of the day on account of the article in the Constitution, allowing the free exercise of all the forms of religion.

October 29.

Barrere observed on the urgent necessity there was to prohibit the importation of all English merchandize into France, and the following decrees were then passed:—

ART. I. All British goods, manufactured in any countries subject to Great Britain, are prohibited in the territories of the French Republic.

II. The custom house officers and administrators of districts are enjoined, on their personal responsibility, to prevent the entry of such goods into France. Whoever neglects his duty in this respect, shall be imprisoned in irons for 20 years.

III. Any person, who from henceforth, shall import, sell or buy, directly or indirectly, any British merchandize or manufacture, shall be subject to the above penalty of imprisonment.

IV. All persons who shall henceforward wear any articles of British manufacture, shall be considered as suspected persons.

V. All persons publishing the sale of such articles, shall be subject to the above penalties.

VI. All French citizens who have any British manufactures in their possession, shall render an account of them within fifteen days to the municipalities nearest to which they reside. The municipalities shall remit such notice to the executive council.

VII. The British merchandizes found in the different magazines or shops, shall be removed to such places as the executive council shall appoint, without any indemnity being given to the owners of them.

Renaud de Jemier wrote from Montbeliard, the 10th of October as follows:

"I make use of a bit of paper found in the castle of the Duke of Wurtemberg, to tell you, that his principality belongs now to France. After having been informed that the little Duke had furnished his contingent to the allied armies, and that his children were in the Emperor's service, I have this morning entered Montbeliard with a battalion of Dole, 50 cavalry and some small artillery. We took the city without difficulty, nor was there a gun fired.

I have laid hold of all the cash. Hitherto I have only found 18,000 livres, 7,000 sterling, in specie, there remains furniture in the castle to the amount of 15,000, livres (6000 sterling) which I shall sell. I shall make haste to get the corn threshed, and send it to the army of the Rhine.

"I shall form a district, a municipality, and a guard in the town, and requisition all the domains of the Prince.

"Feudal signs shall be replaced by the Cap of Liberty, and I shall try to revive the confidence of our assignats, which are very much discredited in this country."

November 1.

Haene, Representative of the People, wrote from Lille, dated October 31:

"It behoves me to know the value of the revenues, woods, furniture, and all the magazines that were at Montbeliard, he must address himself to the Administrators of the district of Lure. This morning I marched towards the village in the neighbourhood of Dole, a fresh troop of slaves, of which a great part is cavalry. He wishes to engage, but we will not, because we must not accustom him to make us act as he chooses.—To do that which the enemy wishes us not to do, ought, in my opinion, to be the behaviour of those who are charged with conducting the war. The movement which he has just made towards the North west, in detaching a part of his army opposed to that of General Moreau, may cost him more than he is aware of; and I imagine he will not be long in returning at full gallop, at the heels of a new attack.

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II. All retainers, warehousemen, &c. of such effects, shall be obliged to make a declaration of them within 24 hours after the publication of the present decree, to the administration of their district, under pain of ten years imprisonment in chains, and fines equal to the value of the undeclared object, half to be given to the informer.

III. The executive power is required to expedite this decree in the course of the day, by couriers extraordinary.

IV. Every public officer, who may be convicted of having neglected the execution of the present decree, shall be punished with ten years imprisonment, in irons.

V. Any person lodging individuals, of the above description, and not making his declaration within 24 hours, shall be punished with ten years imprisonment, in irons.

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III. Any person, who from henceforth, shall import, sell or buy, directly or indirectly, any British merchandize or manufacture, shall be subject to the above penalty of imprisonment.

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Bonard de Jointer wrote from Mombeliard, the 10th of October as follows:

"I make use of a bit of paper found in the castle of the Duke of Wurtemberg, to tell you, that his principality belongs now to France. After having been informed that the little Duke had furnished his contingent to the allied armies, and that his children were in the Emperor's service, I have this morning entered Mombeliard with a battalion of Dole, 50 cavalry and some small artillery. We took the city without difficulty, nor was there a gun fired.

I have laid hold of all the cash. Hitherto I have only found 18,000 livres, 7,000 sterling, in specie, there remains furniture in the castle to the amount of 15,000 livres, (6000 sterling) which I shall sell. I shall make haste to get the corn threshed, and send it to the army of the Rhine.

"I shall form a district, a municipality, and a club in this town, and sequester all the domains of the Prince.

"Feudal signs shall be replaced by the Cap of Liberty, and I shall try to revive the confidence of our assignats, which are very much discredited in this country."

November 1.

Isaure, Representative of the People, wrote from Lille, dated October 30:

"If Cobourg wishes to know the value of the reliques, bells, furniture, and all the magazines that were at Menin, he must address himself to the Administrators of the district of Lille. This monster is quite in a rage: he has just sent towards the villages in the neighbourhood of Lille, a fresh troop of slaves, of which a great part is cavalry. He wishes to engage, but we will not, because we must not accustom him to make us act as he chooses.—To do that which the enemy wishes us not to do, ought, in my opinion, to be the behaviour of those who are charged with conducting the war. The movement which he has just made towards the North-west, in detaching a part of his army opposed to that of General Jourdan, may cost him more than he is aware of; and I imagine he will not be long in returning at full gallop, if he hears of a new attack.

served one distinguished Patriot through ontest to conduct her to the joys of peace nment! We may justly anticipate the ng thy extensive climes explored and peopled by unnumbered millions, all under the dominion of that Prince, whose gospel speaks peace on earth and good will towards men!

"*Aristocracies* and *Heirarchies* already stand aghast to hear that your country affords such benefits to man without *their* benign influence. To hear the wild and arrogant boasts of some respecting their particular constitutions; you would think that nature would not withhold her accustomed bounties but where *they exist*; and yet I understand *your rivers flow*, and the earth holds not *back* her increase.

"I congratulate your country on the accession of learning and talents which it will receive by the arrival of Mr. Cooper, late of Manchester; He has sailed, and I suppose will soon be with you; and I believe Dr. Priestley is fully determined to croſs the atlantic in the spring.—What a number of wise and virtuous citizens will America receive from the late persecutions! They will doubtless add much to its wealth and prosperity. I say to you, not with the authority, but in the language of an apostle, SALUTE THE BRETHREN.

"With respect to the general complexion of affairs, you will discover that from the public prints, better than I can detail them. The misery, though *very great*, does not seem sufficient to produce much wisdom. All ministerial cries are still echoed by *John Bull*—indeed he had so committed himself into the hands of the minister, that his *pride* forbids complaint. *Horrida Bella* is still pursued with unabating fury, and apparently, far from a termination—surely *this blood* shall be required at their heads!"

It is a fact well known, says a correspondent, that a very serious alarm took place last summer in London, among the American merchants, on account of a rumor that hostile measures were impending on the part of Great Britain, against this country.—That alarm afterwards subsided; and many letters from that country published several weeks since, announced that it was in consequence of the Proclamation of Neutrality.

JANUARY 29.

No very important news has been received from Europe the week past. The French affairs are in a train rather favorable than otherwise. A vast body of men now invests Toulon, determined to take and destroy that town. A report prevails that their northern army, has had another general action with and defeated the combined armies. Report also says that an ambassador, who is to supersede Mr. Genet may be soon expected to arrive in America.

The French Convention seem resolved to efface all the remains of antiquity, they even destroy or change customs and practices that had no kind of connection with the ancient despotism. The only ray of light that is distinguishable amidst this gloom of desolation, is a decree making provision for the institution of public schools.

The combined powers are endeavouring to draw into the war all the present neutral powers of Europe. They have already succeeded in drawing in some of the states of Italy, and Denmark is pressed hard to declare herself.

By the report of a committee of the Legislature of South-Carolina, it is now ascertained that Mr. Genet had commissioned a number of persons to levy troops in that state for the purpose of attacking the Spanish settlements.

WHITESTOWN, Jan. 13.

By a gentleman from Oneida, an Indian settlement on the Genesee road, about 20 miles from this, we are informed that a council of the Indians was convened for the purpose of making a division of the land owned by that tribe, to each individual Indian, that such as choose might sell to commissioners that are or shall be appointed for buying Indian lands.

ALBANY, January 29.

A resolution has passed the two houses, inviting to this city the Chiefs of the Oneida nation of Indians.—To treat for the purchase of the reservation lands of the Oneidas is said to be the design of this invitation.

NORTHAMPTON, December 18.

Mr. BUTLER,

By giving the following facts a place in your useful paper, you will oblige a constant reader, and good friend to economy and agriculture.

TWELVE Cows, kept on a farm in this neighbourhood, the season past, produced the following amount, viz.

12 Calves sold for cash,	£.	11	8 0
2640lb. new milk Cheese, sold at 6d. per lb.		66	0 0
350lb. Butter, sold at 10d. per lb.		14	11 8
724lb. Skim Cheese, sold at 3d. per lb.		9	1 0
Total	£.	102	0 8

Besides milk used in the family, and whey from the cheese, given the Swine which have been sold from the farm, which are not reckon'd in the aggregate sum above.

Cheshire (County of Berk.) December, 1793.

NEWPORT, February 11.

The President of the United States has appointed RAY GREENE, Esq; District Attorney for this State, in the Room of William Channing, Esq; deceased.

The Congress of the United States have enacted, "That from and after the First Day of May, A. D. 1795, the Flag of the United States be Fifteen Stripes; alternate red and white. That the Union be Fifteen Stars, white in a blue Field."

Prince Edward, 3d Son of his Britannic Majesty, is expected shortly to arrive at Boston from Quebec.

Accounts are received of the safe Arrival at Brest of the French Ships of War which sailed, some Time since, from New-York; as also the America of 74 Guns from the West-Indies.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The General History of Europe, speaking of Mary Queen of England, says, "The first Thing this Queen did, after signing her marriage Act with Philip, was to condemn her Rival to be beheaded, a Princess of seventeen Years of Age in full Bloom and Innocence, and guilty of no other Crime than that of being nominated in Edward the VI's. Will. In vain did she divest herself of this fatal Dignity, after possessing it but nine Days she was led to the Scaffold, as were also her Husband, her Father, and her Father-in-Law. This was the Third Queen of England in less than Twenty Years that laid her Head on the Block. The Protestant Religion in which she had been bred was the chief Cause of her Death. This Revolution employed the Public Executioner more than the Soldiery. Those Cruelties were all exercised by Act of Parliament. In every Country there have been Times of Bloodshed and Confusion; but in England a greater Number of Persons of high Rank have perished on the Scaffold, than in all the Rest of Europe together. It was the characteristic of this Nation ever to commit Murders with the Law on their Side.—The Gates of London, like the Mexican Temples have been infected with the Number of human Sculls suspended as Trophies."—The next Royal Victim was Mary Queen of Scots, who after Twenty Years imprisonment laid her Head on the Block. She was treated, during her Confinement with equal Rigour to that suffered by the late Queen of France, and like her, said to have been all accomplished in Body and Mind. The next Royal Victim to English Severity was the unfortunate Charles the First. All these People were killed as dead as those who suffered in France by the Guillotine. By which we may see that the late Blood shed, and seeming Cruelty in France, is not original, it is but a faint Imitation of the Example set them by their English Neighbours—Then why should the English say, this War differs from all other Wars? Why should they be astonished at a Conduct in 1793, which they, themselves, so far exceeded, not by the swinish Multitude, but by their Royal Henry, Mary, and Elizabeth?

MARRIED.]—At Cumberland, Mr. JOHN DEXTER, of Providence, Merchant, to Miss LUCINA DEXTER, Daughter of Mr. James Dexter.

DIED.]—"At Warwick, Mrs. CATHARINE GREENE, Consort of William Greene, Esq. Perhaps there are few of her Sex who have possessed more extensive Powers of Mind, or discovered greater Excellence of Character, than Mrs. Greene; as few have acquitted themselves, in the endearing Relations of a Wife, a Mother, a Friend and Neighbour, with more Propriety and Amiableness of Manners; varying and accommodating herself to all the Duties and Circumstances of domestic and social Life, with that unaffected Plainness and Dignity of Manners which flow from a benevolent Heart, and which indicate true Elevation of Mind.—Having for the Course of near 40 Years given every Proof of conjugal Affection, of maternal Tenderness and Care, and of every Domestic Virtue, and having obtained a good Report in the Church of God, in which she held devout Communion, she closed a Life eminent for Industry, Usefulness and Piety, in the 63d Year of her Age."

—"At Exeter, on Saturday, the first Instant, in the 64th Year of his Age, the Rev. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, Pastor of the Baptist Church in that Town.—He was a powerful Dispenser of the Word of God, sincere and devout, an eminent Physician, unwearied in his Profession, remarkably humane and benevolent.—He suffered a long, severe, and lingering Illness, which he bore with uncommon Fortitude; and with perfect Willingness he met the King of Terrors, and resigned all sublunary Attachments, for an eternal Rest.—He left a large Congregation, a worthy Companion, and a Number of Children, to pay the grateful Tribute due to his Memory.—*Blessed are the Dead, that die in the Lord.*"

—At Pomfret, the 26th ult. Dr. ALBIGENCE WALDO, in the 44th Year of his Age.

—At East-Greenwich, Mr. DANIEL FRY.—Mrs. HANNAH CASEY, Wife of Mr. John Casey.

—In Providence, Mr. ESEK BROWN, in the 58th Year of his Age.

—At Tiverton, Mrs. CATHARINE HICKS, Wife of Mr. Stephen Hicks.

—In this Town, Mrs. CHURCH, Widow of Mr. Rufus Church, in an advanced Age.

—Mrs. AMY ANTHONY, Wife of Mr. Daniel Anthony.

—Yesterday, after a long Indisposition, Mrs. SARAH SLOCUM, Consort of Mr. William T. Slocum.

☞ *To be Sold, by* J. RICHARDSON, *at the Post-Office*, The Ladies new Memorandum Book for 1794, *containing a Variety of useful and pleasing Matter.*

FOR
BALTIMORE,
The SLOOP
LIVELY,

WILL sail in Ten Days——For Freight or Passage apply to OLIVER READ, Master, or at GIBBS & CHANNING's Store.

Newport, Feb. 10, 1794.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners, to receive and examine the several Claims against the Estate of DANIEL BEEBE, late of this Town, Mariner, deceased, represented Insolvent; And six Months being allowed for said Purpose—Notice is hereby given to all Persons who have any Demands against the said Estate, to exhibit their several Claims to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport aforesaid, on or before the Third Day of July next ensuing, being the Time allowed by said Council for ascertaining and settling the Demands against said Estate. THOMAS GODDARD,
WILLIAM MOORE, jun.

Newport, Jan. 6, 1794.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, in Tiverton, of 120 Acres of good Land, a large commodious Dwelling-House, Barn, Crib, &c. thereon, with Two Orchards.—For farther Particulars inquire of

AMY ANN COGGESHALL.

Newport, January 10, 1794.

R C U R Y.

794. [N° 1661.]

R B E R, near the State-House.

We are fully persuaded, that there is no solid ground of hope, for preservation from national calamities, without a sincere and careful attention to national justice that whilst the Government of this country oppress, or violate the undoubted rights of others, or suffer them to be violated by its citizens, with impunity; there can be no just cause to expect, however anxious we may be therefor, that we shall be preserved from the evils, which now overspread those countries with which we have been most connected with, and whom as it were with common consent, we have iniquitously shared the spoils of Africa. Whilst the National Legislature suffer their citizens, without restraint, to inflict the misery and wretchedness consequent upon the Slave-Trade upon our unoffending fellow-men, and to entail it upon their posterity. We apprehend, that the nation at large, and our particular, participating in the crime, will incur divine displeasure.

A FARM, Acres of [illegible] acquainted that our brethren and others, a good new House, Barn and Lot, and [illegible] the continent, have spread this nation of excellent Land, [illegible] either of said Places, or be[illegible]ress; but as we apprehend this applying to the increase of light and

BENJAMI[illegible] to the moral sense and

Newport. Jan. 27, 1794. [illegible]istry, through the almost [illegible]icious minds, is [illegible]d with a [illegible]ition

To be Sold or Let,

And Possession given the 25th of March next,

A Large, commodious HOUSE, situated in Thames Street, two Doors North of the Brick-Market, with a Yard, Garden, and several Stores belonging thereto.—For further Particulars inquire of

PHEBE CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1794.

F L A X.

WANTED,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY *in this Town*,

A QUANTITY of long, well-dressed FLAX, for which Cash, and a good Price, will be given.—Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, January 27, 1794.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, Executors to the Will of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, having continued since August last their Advertisement in this Paper requesting all Persons who have Demands against the Estate of said Deceased, to call and receive Payment, and all those indebted to discharge the Demands against them, which Notification, on the Part of the Debtor, hath been but in few Instances attended to.—As there is the most absolute Necessity of compleating the Adjustment of said Estate without Delay, all Persons that are Indebted are hereby notified, that the Demands against them will shortly be put in the Hands of an Attorney—Those to whom said Estate is indebted are again requested to apply for Payment.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS,
} *Executors.*

Newport, January 20, 1794.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Esquires, Administrators to the personal Estate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Esq; deceased, have represented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Estate of the said late Godfrey Malbone, deceased, is insolvent: Whereforé, the said Town-Council hath appointed us, the Subscribers, Commissioners, to examine the several Claims against the said Estate, in order that the Administrators may know what Part of the real Estate, late belonging to the Deceased, will be necessary to be disposed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Persons, who have any Demands against the said Estate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their several Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforesaid, on or before the second Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by said Town Council, for ascertaining and settling the several Demands on said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Persons indebted to the Estate of GODFREY MALBONE abovesaid, are requested to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY,
JOHN MALBONE,
} Administrators.

State of Rhode Island, Newport,
December 2, 1793.

"Notwithstanding all his boastings, these poor Cafquets (Austrian soldiers) do not grow fat, by the treatment observed towards them; they receive plenty of blows. All the prisoners taken from them, as well as the Emigrants we meet with, are as lean as rats in a church; their looks, which are horrible and cadaverous, make our brave soldiers almost sicken; and if the grandeur of the soul of a Frenchman did not guarantee their safety, not an Austrian would enter our citadel.

"Menin and its environs have produced nearly ten millions to the Republic. This is the fruit of the toils of the army of Lille, commanded by General Southan, supported by Brigadier Generals Daniels, Macdonal, and Dumonceaux.

"The instances of heroism that occurred, on the 23d and 24th of this month, will astonish Europe. In a few days I will transmit an account of them to the Committee of Public Safety.

P. S. "I send to the Committee of Public Safety the orders we issued on entering Belgium."

Letter from the Representatives of the People, at Nantz, dated October 18.

"We have discovered the ex Deputy Couftard. We shall send him to Paris.

"The advanced posts of the reserve of the army of the west, kept at Nantz for an important expedition, yesterday routed a body of the insurgents collected at Roussines, near St. Pere. We took two pieces of cannon, and killed or wounded all that opposed us.

"A Municipal officer, a well known Patriot, informs us from Piemont, that of five English vessels, that were bringing provisions to the rebels blocked up in the Isle of Noirmoutiers, our frigates that guard the coast have sunk two, and taken three."

TOULON.

The Popular Society of la Tour du Pin, congratulated the Convention on the recent victories, and expressed their detestation of the treason of Toulon, requesting that when this city should be taken by the Republicans, it should be immediately destroyed.—Decreed.

A Deputation from the manufacturers of the city of Sedan, came with a present of 200,000 livres, and assured the Convention that their lives and fortunes were the property of the Republic.—"Our children defend the frontiers," said they, "and we defend the walls of our city. Should the enemy attempt to scale the rocks, which nature has given us for ramparts, they will find them defended by our bodies; and if they attempt to enter our city, our cannons shall stop their career."

The deputation were invited to the honours of the sitting, and honorable mention was ordered to be made of the conduct of the city of Sedan.

November 4.

EXPEDITION AGAINST ENGLAND.

Analysis of a report of Barrere, respecting an descent upon England, appointment of Generals, &c. &c.

Barrere—"Dopprez is to have the chief command of the army of the Eastern Pyrenees; Carteaux, that of the Alps; Dugommier, with the army in Italy, is principally charged with the siege of Toulon. The nine Representatives with the armies of the Rhine and Moselle are reduced to four; the two armies are forthwith to be united to execute the Combined Movement.

"The Commissioners in the Department of Lower Seine have taken excellent Resolutions to supply with Commodities the Troops who have already begun the necessary movements for an Expedition against England—but they complain of the want of means of securing to themselves supplies of provisions. I propose that you pass to the order of the day, grounded upon the Law which grants them unlimited powers with regard to the right of requisition and re zures of provisions."

MUNICIPALITY OF PARIS, October 29.

Lucien Joseph Andrew Dunand, Priest, Deputy from the Department of Mayenne, deposits on the altars of Philosophy and Equality, his quality of priest; persuaded, that the God of Nature and Liberty communicates with his children without an intermediary——"May the religion of slaves," said he, "be soon appreciated to its true value by all the Sans Culottes. As to me, I see in the Roman and Constitutional Church, nothing else but a King, Nobility, Slaves. I will have nothing left that belongs to that church, not even my name given me at my baptism, by which it was endeavoured to make either a fool or a rogue of me. My name shall in future be Teil Dunand."

The Council, applauding the principles laid down by Teil Dunand, decrees, "That his letter of priesthood shall be burned by two children, which was executed instantly; and that the letters of Dunand, containing his religious principles, shall be printed and posted up in the streets."

VIENNA, October 30.

OUR army employed in the campaign against the French, is computed of 260 thousand men, which leaves in the hereditary countries of the Emperor, but about 50,000 regular troops; but, we understand, that the frontier troops of Hungaria and Transylvania are forming considerable bodies; about 27,000 quintals weight of cloathing for our army upon the Rhine, has been sent thither from the 1st of September to the 20th of October last.

It is the general wish here that the war will be discontinued, as the people are beginning to run mad about the consequences which have already resulted from the present hostilities.

AIX (*in Provence*) October 24.

Long live the Republic! At one moment all the batteries from the Rock to the Seall are being then carried by joy, at the taking of the fort of La Croix-Faron, upon the camp of Caps. All the republicans who the enemy had constructed, are in our possession. The booty was heavy. The loss of the English is estimated at 2000 men, the number of prisoners is 400.

PARIS, October 25

Gen. Carteaux is hourly expected at Nice. He quits his command in Provence to be replaced by Gen. Lapoype. Gen. Cervoni is said to have left Nice to the command of the army before Toulon. Gen. Lapoype, we think for Piemont, and Gen. Bonaparte is to command the army of Italy.

LONDON, October 26.

General Prescot goes to assemble the troops of the line in the West-Indies, at Barbadoes, where they are to join the formidable armament to be carried out by Sir John Jervis and General Grey, for the reduction of Martinique, Gaudaloupe, &c.

LETTER FROM MONSIEUR.

Letter written by Monsieur to M. Le Marechal De Broglio, dated Nov. 1, desiring him to send a Copy of it to all Towns in which Emigrants reside.

"Gentlemen,

"I have this instant received the news of the horrid outrage which has terminated the days of the Queen, my sister-in-law. The grief and indignation which it excites in me, cannot be allayed only by the concern you take in it. True Frenchmen and faithful subjects, we ought in a two-fold degree feel the horror of this crime. It is by redoubling our zeal for the service of our young and unfortunate King, that we can one day render such cruel deeds as gracious, and efface the stain which monsters would imprint on the French name. Such, I am well convinced, are the sentiments which animate you. Such are those which my Brother and I will preserve till we breathe our last sigh, and such is the end to which all our efforts tend.

"Accept, Gentlemen, the assurance of my sentiments towards you.

(Signed) "LOUIS STANISLAUS XAVIER."

November 7.

From Brest we learn, that two ships, belonging to the Toulon fleet, named Le Patriote and Le Entreprenant, of 74 guns each, commanded by Bauvette and Bourbon, arrived at that place on the 25th ult. They had been detached thither, it is said, by Lord Hood, for some secret services. The national commissioners, upon some suspicion of some treachery, forbid all communications with them, and ordered the commanders and officers to be immediately arrested. They are to be sent to Paris for examination.

November 17.

A Paris paper of the 8th, mentions, that in the sitting of the 7th, a letter was read from General Delagge, who says, that he entered Catalonia, after an obstinate engagement with the Spaniards.

CHARLESTON, January 11.

Concerning a short statement of the case of the ship Charlotte, of Boston, the cargo of which was condemned at Antigua the 27th of November last, to be highly interesting to our readers we have obtained the following from a gentleman who was then at Antigua.

The Charlotte sailed from Boston the 14th of June last with a valuable cargo, consisting of dry goods and cash, which were the property of Stephen Higginson, and J. and T. H. Perkins, citizens of Boston. After touching at several Islands in the West Indies, where her cargo was disposed of, and another of clayed sugars and coffee put on board, she sailed on the 5th of October, bound to Bourdeaux. Mr. J. Perkins, one of the owners, being on board, had discretionary orders to proceed elsewhere, should the markets at Bourdeaux be unfavourable. On the 9th of the same month she was taken by a privateer sloop, called the Bob and Kate, from Antigua, and carried into St. John's in that island. After the preparatory examination of the Captain and mate were taken, the cargo was libelled on several allegations, one of which was, that it was the property of the citizens of the French republic, or that, if not French property, yet that as the ship was taken when bound from one French port to another, carrying the produce of the French colonies to France, which she could not do before the late declaration of war, and being thus admitted to the same privileges as French ships, of course she ought to be considered as an adopted and naturalized French ship, and therefore the property on board her ought to be condemned as lawful prize. The claims being regularly interposed in behalf of the owners, the 6th of November was appointed for the parties to appear in court. After reading the preparatory examinations, the allegations, on the part of the captors, and the claims, some days were employed in taking depositions on both sides, and on the 23d a trial was held on the merits of the case. At the trial the solicitor-general, in behalf of the captors, stated that though he had made the most rigid scrutiny, in order to ascertain whether the property was French, he was compelled to acknowledge that the result had produced a conviction that the property was in the claimants, who were citizens of Boston in the United States: he therefore should rely only on his other allegation. In support of this, he read several cases found on the records of the admiralty court of Antigua, which shewed that nearly about the year 1759 while England was at war with France, several Dutch vessels had been carried in there and condemned, on the ground that, as they were carrying on a species of trade with the French, to which they were not admitted in time of peace, by virtue of a special licence which they paid for, they must be considered as adopted French vessels. He argued that, though it was true there was no special licence paid for in the case of the Charlotte yet there were proclamations issued by the French governors in the islands since the war commenced, holding out to all American vessels like privileges and immunities were allowed to French ships, and that those proclamations which were on the face of them said to be in pursuance of the decrees of the national convention, ought to be considered as a general licence, and therefore in no degree differed from the Dutch cases.

After a variety of other arguments in support of his allegation, the counsel on behalf of the claimants replied.—It is not with the intention of this Statement to give at length the particulars of the speeches. After both parties had been heard, the judge assigned the 27th day to determine on the case; at which time, after entering minutely into the arguments used by the counsel on both sides and concerning that the property unquestionably belonged to citizens of the United States; he said the arguments on, urged by the solicitor general, on the second allegation, appeared perfectly conclusive; and he therefore adjudged the cargo of the Charlotte a lawful prize to the captors. An appeal was immediately made, and security given accordingly.

The gentlemen who have resided here with the above Mr. Stewart, now at Antigua, Captain Stevenson, who commanded, that when proceeding from Bourdeaux to Boston, with a cargo of sugar and coffee, the property of Messrs. Steward and Plunket, he was taken within three days sail of Bourdeaux, and brought back to Montserrat (which they were 55 days in effecting) where vessel and cargo were libelled on the same ground on which the Charlotte was condemned; the Captain came over to Antigua to engage counsel for his defence.

Precedent chiefly relied on in the case of the Charlotte, taken from the Journals of Antigua.

"Or if the said sloop Phenix, or the goods therein taken and seized, were not the property of the enemy at the time of such capture, yet the same ought to be condemned as good and lawful prize of war to Capt. Thomas Stevenson, commander of the said private sloop of war called the Lyon: for that it appears, by the preparatory examinations taken in the said business, and by the papers found on board the said sloop Phenix, and duly exhibited in the case; that the said sloop Phenix did sail, from the island of St. Martin's to the island of Guadaloupe, a quantity of provisions and dry goods which were to be there to the subjects of the French king; and that it is notorious, that no *Dutch vessel can trade at the French islands without permission or licence from the French king's officers so to do, and that, by the preparatory depositions of John Watson, the Captain of the said sloop, it appears that he had liberty to trade granted to him in his present voyage by the Governor of Guadaloupe, which liberty being so granted to him, he the said Captain Watson did obtain from the French king's officers of the customs at Guadaloupe, a paper empowering him to trade there; and that he, together with one Valentin a French subject, did give security in the said custom house at Guadaloupe to conform in all things to the French king's edicts and ordinances relating to trade, in the same manner as security is given by the French king's natural born subjects*; in consequence whereof the said sloop *Phenix became a naturalized French bottom.* And further, that it is notorious and public, that in the time of peace between his majesty and the French king, the Dutch were not permitted to trade in any manner with the subjects of the said French king in the French islands in the West Indies, but that permissions are now granted to the Dutch by the French king's officers merely as a means of being *supplied by the Dutch with money, provisions and other necessaries for carrying on the war against his majesty*; and because the Dutch have not acted equally and impartially between his majesty's subjects and the subjects of the said French king but do constantly furnish his said majesty's enemies, the French, *with the means of hurting and annoying his said majesty's subjects*; and do incite some of his said majesty's subjects to be aiding and assisting with them in so supplying his said majesty's enemies, by means whereof they are enabled to fit out numbers of privateers, to the great damage and injury of his majesty and of his subjects, and to the great advantage of the said French king and of his subjects. Therefore, to adjudge and condemn the said sloop Phenix, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and the goods taken therein, as being a ship and goods of the enemies of the crown of Great Britain, or otherwise liable to confiscation, by the law of nations, and to adjudge and condemn the said Abraham Van Heysinger, to pay to the said Thomas Stevenson the costs, to be taxed by such my definitive sentence which I read and pronounce by these presents."

The ship Dauphin, from the East Indies, left from the Cape of Good Hope, is at anchor off the bar; also a brig in the offing.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.

A Correspondent is sorry to find that the dignity of the House of Representatives in Congress, was so far committed on a late occasion by the whims of a few men, and the inadvertency of others, on a report in relation to the war in Europe, as to be instrumental in giving currency to a tale, which was by no means authenticated, and probably premature, if not altogether without foundation.

We were told that when the fugitive story alluded to made its appearance in that body "the members," meaning it is supposed a part of them, "were too much agitated to proceed on business, and therefore the house adjourned."

That such frivolities should be practised by the representatives of a neutral nation is somewhat extraordinary, more especially as we do not recollect any such proceeding in the old Congress, who conducted a war, in the course of which they witnessed the success of their own arms, in numerous instances.

On *proper* occasions, it is laudable to give way to those generous feelings, which will naturally arise on relation of the success of our friends: but however we may esteem the French nation, let us not copy their vices, *or imitate their manners in the business of legislation*, at the expence of our national character. Let us wish as an elder sister, for an example of decorum and order, and hold out to them by way of encouragement calm and enjoyment of *rational* liberty, without those ill grounded wild enthusiasm that appear designed by certain characters among us, to encourage licentiousness and promote party purposes.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, January 19.

"The new ship Harriet, Capt. Norman, arrived here from Havre de Grace, which he left the 7th Nov. The Captain, whom I have conversed with confirms the account of the Duke of York's being a prisoner, and the recapture of Toulon. He gives a favorable account of French affairs generally—says they are building 8 or 10 large frigates at Havre, and a number of flat bottomed boats, for the purpose of making a descent on the English coast—that while he was there, they built and completed a frigate of 44 guns ready for sea, in 42 days—What cannot these people do?

"A vessel from Jamaica, brings an account that the Captain of the frigate which took *Barney*, used him extremely ill—called him rascal, &c. and even struck him between decks—and finally, put him in irons—but he expected to be out the next day, when he would wait on the Governor, and demand redress.

NEW YORK, January 25.

By the ship Hunter, and the sloop Hiram, which have arrived at this port, we have received London papers to the 17th of November inclusive. In the [illegible] we find [illegible] which were communicated in our [illegible]

"Notwithstanding all his boastings, these poor Cafquets (Austrian soldiers) do not grow fat, by the treatment observed towards them; they receive plenty of blows. All the prisoners taken from them, as well as the Emigrants we meet with, are as lean as rats in a church; their looks, which are horrible and cadaverous, make our brave soldiers almost sicken; and if the grandeur of the soul of a Frenchman did not guarantee their safety, not an Austrian would enter our Citadel.

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"The Commissioners in the Department of Lower Seine have taken excellent Resolutions to supply with Combustibles the Troops who have already begun the necessary movements for an Expedition against England—but they complain of the want of means of securing to themselves supplies of provisions. I propose that you pass to the order of the day, grounded upon the Law which grants them unlimited powers with regard to the right of requisition and seizure of provisions."

MUNICIPALITY OF PARIS, October 19.

Laurens Joseph Andrew Dunand, Priest, Deputy from the Department of Mayenne, deposits on the altars of Philosophy and Equality, his quality of priest; persuaded, that the God of Nature and Liberty communicates with his children without an intermediary —— "May the religion of slaves," said he, "be soon appreciated to its true value by all the Sans Culottes. As to me, I see in the Roman and Constitutional Church, nothing else but a King, Nobility, Slaves. I will have nothing left that belongs to that church, not even my name given me at my baptism, by which it was endeavoured to make either a fool or a rogue of me. My name shall in future be Tell Dunand."

The Council, applauding the principles laid down by Tell Dunand, decrees, "That his letter of priesthood shall be burned by two children, which was executed instantly; and that the letters of Dunand, containing his religious principles, shall be printed and posted up in the streets."

VIENNA, October 30.

OUR army employed in the campaign against the French, is composed of 260 thousand men, which leaves in the hereditary countries of the Emperor, but about 50,000 regular troops; but, we understand, that the frontier troops of Hungaria and Transilvania are forming considerable bodies; about 27,000 quintals weight of cloathing for our army upon the Rhine, has been sent thither from the 1st of September to the 20th of October last.

It is the general wish here that the war will be discontinued, as the people are beginning to murmur aloud at the consequences which have already resulted from the present hostilities.

AIX *(in Provence)* October 14.

Long live the Republic! At this moment, all the batteries situated along the coast are firing their cannon for joy, at the taking of the fort of La Croix-des-signaux, upon the camp of Cepe. All the redoubts which the enemy had constructed, are in our possession. The battle was bloody. The loss of the English is estimated at 2000 men; the number of prisoners is 400.

PARIS, October 25.

Gen. Carteaux is hourly expected at Nice. He quits his army with regret, and is to be replaced by Gen. Lapoppe. Admiral Goodall is said to have sent word to the latter, that he would release his wife and children, if he would give up the command of the army before Toulon. Gen. Lapoppe, who took for Pharon, answered, that he would sacrifice his estate, his life, and his love to his country.

LONDON, October 26.

General Prefcot goes to assemble the troops of the line in the West-Indies, at Barbados, where they are to join the formidable armament to be carried out by Sir John Jervis and General Grey, for the reduction of Martinque, Gaudaloupe, &c.

LETTER FROM MONSIEUR.

Letter written by Monsieur to M. Le Marechal De Broglio, dated Nam. Nov. 1, desiring him to send a Copy of it to all Towns in which Emigrants reside.

"Gentlemen,

"I have this instant received the news of the horrid outrage which has terminated the days of the Queen, my sister-in-law. The grief and indignation which it excites in me, can be allayed only by the concern you take in it. True Frenchmen and faithful subjects, we ought in a two-fold degree feel the horror of this crime. It is by redoubling our zeal for the service of our young and unfortunate King, that we can one day render such cruel losses less grievous, and efface the stain which monsters would imprint on the French name. Such, I am well convinced, are the sentiments which animate you. Such are those which my Brother and I will preserve till we breathe our last sigh, and such is the end to which all our efforts tend.

"Accept, Gentlemen, the assurance of my sentiments towards you.

(Signed) "LOUIS STANISLAUS XAVIER."

November 7.

From Brest we learn, that two ships, belonging to the Toulon fleet, named Le Patriote and Le Entreprenant, of 74 guns each, commanded by Bauvette and Bourbone, arrived at that place on the 25th ult. They had been despatched thither, it is said, by Lord Hood, for some secret services. The national commissioners, apprehensive of some treachery, forbid all communications with them, and ordered the commanders and officers to be immediately arrested. They are to be sent to Paris for examination.

November 17.

A Paris paper of the 8th, mentions, that in the sitting of the 7th, a letter was read from General Delagge, who says, that he entered Catalonia, after an obstinate engagement with the Spaniards.

CHARLESTON, January 11.

Conceiving a short statement of the case of the ship Charlotte, of Boston, the cargo of which was condemned at Antigua the 27th of November last, to be highly interesting to our readers, we have obtained the following from a gentleman who was then at Antigua.

The Charlotte sailed from Boston the 14th of June last, with a valuable cargo, consisting of dry goods and cash, which were the property of Stephen Higginson, and J. and T. H. Perkins, citizens of Boston. After touching at several islands in the West Indies, where her cargo was disposed of, and another of clayed sugars and coffee put on board, she sailed on the 5th of October, bound to Bourdeaux. Mr. J Perkins, one of the owners, being on board, had discretionary orders to proceed elsewhere, should the markets at Bourdeaux be unfavourable. On the 9th of the same month she was taken by a privateer sloop, called the Bob and Kate, from Antigua, and carried into St. John's in that island. After the preparatory examination of the Captain and mate were taken, the cargo was libelled on several allegations, one of which was, that it was the property of the citizens of the French republic, or that, if not French property, yet that as the ship was taken when bound from one French port to another, carrying the produce of the French colonies to France, which she could not do before the late declaration of war, and being thus admitted to the same privileges as French ships, of course she ought to be considered as an adopted and naturalized French ship, and therefore the property on board her ought to be condemned as lawful prize. The claims being regularly interposed in behalf of the owners, the 6th of November was appointed for the parties to appear in court. After reading the preparatory examinations, the allegations, on the part of the captors, and the claims, some days were employed in taking depositions on both sides, and on the 23d a trial was held on the merits of the case. At the trial the solicitor-general, in behalf of the captors, stated that though he had made the most rigid scrutiny, in order to ascertain whether the property was French, he was compelled to acknowledge that the result had produced a conviction that the property was in the claimants, who were citizens of Boston in the United States: he therefore should rely only on his other allegation. In support of this, he read several cases found on the records of the admiralty court of Antigua, which shewed that nearly about the year of 1759, while England was at war with France, several Dutch vessels had been carried in there and condemned, on the ground that, as they were carrying on a species of trade with the French, to which they were not admitted in time of peace, by virtue of a special licence which they paid for, they must be considered as adopted French vessels. He argued that, though it was true there was no special licence paid for in the case of the Charlotte, yet there were proclamations issued by the French governors in the islands since the war commenced, holding out to all American vessels like privileges and immunities as were allowed to French ships, and that their proclamations, which were on the face of them said to be in pursuance of the decrees of the national convention, ought to be considered as a general licence, and therefore in no degree differed from the Dutch cases.

After a variety of other arguments in support, of his allegation, the council on behalf of the claimants replied.—It is not within the intention of this flatement to give at large their particular remarks. After both parties had been heard, the judge appointed the 27th day to determine on the case; at which time, after entering minutely into the arguments used by the council on both sides, and conceding that the property unquestionably belonged to citizens of the United States; he said the arguments employed by the solicitor general, on the second allegation, appeared perfectly conclusive; and he therefore adjudged the cargo of the Charlotte a lawful prize to the captors. An appeal was immediately made, and allowed on giving security.

The gentleman who has favoured us with the above flatement, saw at Antigua Captain Stran, who informed, that while proceeding from Baltimore to Bourdeaux, with a cargo of sugar and coffee, the property of Messrs. Steward and Plunkett, he was taken within three days sail of Bourdeaux, and brought back to Montserrat (which they were 55 days in effecting) where vessel and cargo were libelled on the same ground on which the Charlotte was condemned; the Captain came over to Antigua to engage counsel in his defence.

Precedent chiefly relied on in the case of the Charlotte, taken from the Journals of Antigua.

"Or if the said sloop Phenix, or the goods therein taken and seized, were not the property of the enemy at the time of such capture, yet the same ought to be condemned as good and lawful prize of war to Capt. Thomas Stevenson, commander of the said private sloop of war called the Lyon: for that it appears, by the preparatory examinations taken in the said business, and by the papers found on board the said sloop Phenix, and exhibited in the case; that the said sloop Phenix did early, from the island of St. Martin's to the island of Guadaloupe, a quantity of provisions and dry goods which were sold there to the subjects of the French king; and that it is notorious, that no *Dutch vessel can trade at the French islands without permission or licence from the French king's officers so to do, and that, by the preparatory examination of John Watson, the Captain of the said sloop, it appears that he had liberty to trade granted to him in the present voyage by the Governor of Guadaloupe, which liberty being so granted to him, he the said Captain Watson obtained from the French king's officers of the customs at Guadaloupe, a paper empowering him to trade there; and that he, together with one Valentin a French subject, did give security in the said custom house at Guadaloupe to conform in all things to the French king's edicts and ordinances relating to trade, in the same manner as security is given by the French king's natural born subjects*; in consequence whereof the said sloop *Phenix became a naturalized French bottom.* And further, that it is notorious and public, that in the time of peace between his majesty and the French king, the Dutch were not permitted to trade in any manner with the subjects of the said French king in the French islands in their seas, but that permissions are now granted to the Dutch by the French king's officers merely as a means of being *supplied by the Dutch with money, provisions and other necessaries for carrying on the war against his majesty*; and because the Dutch have not dealt equally and impartially between his majesty's subjects and the subjects of the said French king, but do constantly furnish his majesty's enemies, the French, *with the means of hurting and annoying his said majesty's subjects*; and do induce some of his said majesty's subjects to be aiding and assisting with them in so supplying his said majesty's enemies, by means whereof they are enabled to fit out numbers of privateers, to the great damage and injury of his majesty and of his subjects, and to the great advantage of the said French king and of his subjects. Therefore I, do adjudge and condemn the said sloop Phenix, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and the goods taken therein, as being a sloop and goods of the enemies of the crown of Great-Britain, or otherwise liable to confiscation, by this my definitive sentence or final decree. And I do also adjudge and condemn the said Albert Van Heyningen, to pay to the said Thomas Stevenson double costs, to be taxed by such my definitive sentence which I read and promulge by these presents."

The ship Dauphin, from the East Indies, left from the Cape of Good Hope, is at anchor off the bar; also a brig in the offing.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.

A Correspondent is sorry to find that the dignity of the House of Representatives in Congress, was so far committed on a late occasion by the whims of a few men, and the inadvertency of others, on a report in relation to the war in Europe, as to be instrumental in giving a currency to a tale, which was by no means authenticated; and probably premature, if not altogether without foundation.

We were told that when the fugitive story alluded to, made its appearance in that body "the members," meaning it is supposed a part of them, "were too much agitated to proceed on business, and therefore the house adjourned."

That such frivolities should be practised by the representatives of a neutral nation is somewhat extraordinary, more especially as we do not recollect any such proceeding in the old Congress, who conducted a war, in the course of which they witnessed the success of their own arms, in numerous instances.

On *proper* occasions, it is laudable to give way to those generous feelings, which will naturally arise on a relation of the success of our friends: but however we may esteem the French nation, let us not copy their follies, *or imitate their manners in the business of legislation*, at the expence of our national character. Let us rather as an elder sister, set an example of decorum and sobriety and hold out to them by way of encouragement, our solid enjoyment of *rational* liberty, without those flights of wild enthusiasm that appear designed by certain characters among us, to encourage licentiousness and promote party purposes.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, January 19.

"The new ship Harriot, Capt. Norman, arrived here from Havre de Grace, which he left the 7th Nov. the Captain, whom I have conversed with contradicts the account of the Duke of York's being a prisoner, and the recapture of Toulon. He gives a favorable account of French affairs generally—says they are building 8 or 10 large frigates at Havre, and a number of flat bottomed boats, for the purpose of making a descent on the English coast—that while he lay there, they built and completed a frigate of 44 guns ready for sea, in 42 days—What cannot these people do?

"A vessel from Jamaica, brings an account that the Captain of the frigate who took *Barney*, used him extremely ill—called him rascal, &c. thrust him between decks—and finally, put him in jail—but he expected to be out the next day, when he would wait on the Governor, and demand redress.

NEW-YORK, January 23.

By the ship Hunter, and the sloop Hiram, which have arrived since our last, we have obtained accounts from London as late as the 17th of November. In the course of this intelligence, we find no material deviation from that which we communicated in our last

Europ... Intelligence.

WARSAW (Poland) Sept. 29.

THE laſt letters from Grodno of the 25th inſt. prove, that our conjectures with regard to the final event of negociation with Pruſſia were not groundleſs. It ended as it began, or rather ſurpaſſed all the violences exerciſed on the 2d of this month.

On the 3d the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, early in the morning, opened this negociation, by arreſting four members of the Diet, viz. Kraſnodembſki, of Liva, Szydlouſki, of Aloc, Mikeiſki, of Wyzogrod, and Shayrnſki, of Lomza; whom he ſent off immediately under a guard to the reſpective places they repreſent.

Next, he ordered two battalions of grenadiers with three pieces of cannon, to ſurround and block up all the avenues and gates of the caſtle.

After theſe preliminaries, the ſitting of the Diet began. Its formal opening was ſtrongly oppoſed, on the ground of a former decree, that all deliberations ſhould ceaſe, whenever any violent act ſhould be employed againſt a member of the legiſlative body.

In conſequence, before the reading of the ambaſſador's note was allowed, two depetations were ſucceſſively ſent to him, to demand the liberty of the arreſted members. They were anſwered both verbally and by note, with abſolute refuſal. The notes were then read. The houſe conceived itſelf to be in a paſſive ſtate, as being under foreign arms and deprived of a free deliberation, would not proceed for many hours on any buſineſs, during which time they witneſſed a moſt diſtreſſing and humiliating ſcene: a Ruſſian General, ſtrutting to and fro in the middle of the Senate, in the preſence of the King on the throne, perſuading and menacing openly, the members to ſign unconditionally the ... the King of Pruſſia.

Five hours were ſpent in this manner, by the Hundred. motion of Count Aukwietz, Nuncio o... Box. agreed to make a ſolemn declaration ... the violent meaſures employed by ... dor on the 2d of September, ... prove a total inactivity ... ſing their ſentiments ... or acclamation.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Benjamin Brenton,

At his STORE, oppoſite SAMUEL FOWLER, *Eſq;*

CHEAP FOR CASH only,

A Variety of Engliſh GOODS,

juſt imported.——Likewiſe, choice LISBON, SHERRY, MADEIRA, and MALAGA WINES, by the Caſk or Gallon; and STARCH by the Box.

N. B. Any young Man, that can be well recommended, and has been uſed to taking Care of CATTLE, and is willing to go to the Iſland of Jamaica upon that Buſineſs only, he will by applying to the above Store, meet with proper Encouragement.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

Chriſt. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Peterſburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the firſt Quality.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST OFFICE,

AN Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

He has juſt received, and has for SALE,

The celebrated Dr. MOORE's late Journal in France.

The Rhode-Iſland ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE,
For SINGING-SCHOOLS.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms.—An Aſſortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's furr'd GLOVES, &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT-PETRE, and NUTMEGS.——An Aſſortment of IRON hollow WARE, conſiſting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Baſons, Potts, Kettles, &c.

MANUFACTURED and SOL... JONATHAN M...

MOULD and dipped CA... hard and ſoft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for ... at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives ... for rough and tried TALLOW.

He alſo takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

Samuel and *Thomas Melvill*

Hereby inform the Public,

THAT they carry on the PEWTERERS Buſineſs, in the Shop belonging to Mr. CARR, at the Corner of the Ferry Wharf, in Thames-Street, near the Red-Market; where they make

PEWTER WARE,
Braſs and Leaden WEIGHTS,
Mend Pewter, Braſs and Copper Veſſels, of any Kind; and Tin Copper Kettles.

They alſo Work in the Plumber's Buſineſs—ſuch as Hawſer, Scupper, and Deep-Sea LEAD, &c. &c.

They alſo give Caſh for old PEWTER, BRASS, COPPER and LEAD.

Thoſe who favour them with their Cuſtom, will meet with the ſtricteſt Attention to their Commands, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec. 30, 1793.

Joſeph Mumford,

NEAR THE RED-MARKET,

Makes and Sells, as cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union,

Sheet-Iron Stove Pipe---Convenient Sheet-Iron Stoves for Shops or Veſſels Cabins—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—and Tin Ware of all Kinds, by Wholeſale and Retail.

HE HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Sheet Iron and Tin Stove-Pipe, ready made—Sheet-Iron—Iron Wire of all Sizes by the Pound or Yard—Scale-Beams and Scales of all Sizes—Braſs Scales—Glaſs Lamps—and excellent Snuff by the Dozen or Pound.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He gives Caſh for Old Pewter, Lead, Braſs, and Copper.

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogſhead, Barrel, or Caſe,
Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, or Barrel,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Carolina Indigo of the firſt Quality, by the Barrel or ſmaller Quantity.
Ruſſia Duck, and Cordage of all Sizes.
A handſome Silver mounted SWORD and FIRE-LOCK.

Three good Dwelling Houſes, ſituated in different parts of the Town—one of which is that well-known Houſe and Stand for Buſineſs on the Main Street, next Door to the Vendue Store, owned by Mr. Solomon Littlefield—ſaid Houſe is about 25 Feet Front, and extends to the Eaſtward the ſame Breadth 100 Feet; on the Back of ſaid Houſe, there is a good Building which was intended for a Hatter's Shop.—Alſo a good Stable. The Whole in good Repair.

Any Perſon that may want to purchaſe a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimenſion, may be ſupplied at the ſhorteſt Notice.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand a ſmall Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, of a good Quality, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

☞ He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Feb. 3, 1793.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

HAS FOR SALE,

SEVERAL Farms on the Iſland, and ſome on the Main; and ſundry Houſes in the Main-Street, and other Parts of the Town. He ſells and buys on Commiſſion, all Sorts of Securities. He can procure Perſons for building any Size Veſſels, either to be built in this Town or in the Country. Has a Sum of Money to loan, on good Security. Coffee, cheap and good, by the Hundred, Dozen, or Pound. And has ſome Farms to leaſe on the Iſland.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

HAVE FOR SALE,

FINE and Superfine Flour, Brandy, Geneva, Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, Half and Quarter Cheſts; Franklin and cloſe Stoves, Bar-Iron, Share-Moulds, Salt, Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, &c. &c. as uſual, cheap for ready Caſh

Newport, Jan. 4, 1794.

State of Rhode Iſland, &c. Jan. 24, 1794.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Aſſembly, the Creditors of Peter Mumford, of Newport, Poſt-Rider, are hereby notified to appear, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Providence on the laſt Monday in February next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the Act paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

THE Subſcribers, appointed by the Honourable Town Council of Newport, Commiſſioners, to examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the Eſtate of SIMON R. WARD, late of ſaid Newport, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent: And ſix Months being allowed for ſaid Purpoſe—Notice is hereby given to all Perſons who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport aforeſaid, on or before the ſixth Day of July next enſuing, being the Time allowed, by ſaid Council, for aſcertaining and ſettling the ſeveral Demands on ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS RUMREILL, } *Commiſ-*
ETHAN CLARKE, } *ſioners.*

And all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate aforeſaid, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to

SARAH WARD, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, January 6, 1794.

State of RHODE ISLAND, *&c. Jan.* 24, 1794.

Purſuant to an Act of the General Aſſembly, the Creditors of JAMES BLIVEN, of Newport, Labourer, are hereby notified to appear, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Providence, on the laſt Monday in February next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why his Petition, for the Benefit of the Inſolvent Act, paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

State of RHODE-ISLAND, *&c. Jan.* 24, 1794.

Purſuant to an Act of the General Aſſembly, the Creditors of WILLIAM SLOCUM, of Newport, Mariner, are hereby notified to appear at the General Aſſembly, to be holden at Provinence on the laſt Monday in February next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why his Petition, for the Benefit of an Act paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

State of RHODE ISLAND, *&c.*
November 23 1793.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Aſſembly, the Creditors of SYLVANUS SMITH, of Gloceſter, in the County of Providence, Labourer, are notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Providence, on the laſt Monday in February next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why his Petition, for the Benefit of the Act paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

refpecting the events of war in Europe, and the relative fituations of the oppoſing armies.

The late reports of the capture of the Duke of York, the re-capture of Toulon, and the reduction of Newport and Offend, appear by the more recent and regular accounts to be totally unfounded.

The Ships Belvedere, Talbot; the Ellice, Hervy; the Factor, Brown, and the brig Lively, Diff, have arrived at London.

It appears, from the proceedings of the Legiſlature of South-Carolina, that certain perſons have been taken up and impriſoned on a charge of levying men in that State, for the purpoſe of attacking the Spaniſh ſettlements in Florida. The report of the committee, who have examined into the proofs of the charge, is *private*; but it is ſaid to contain very important information. A Mr. Drayton, one of the perſons arreſted, has publiſhed a long vindication of himſelf, in which he complains of the tyrannical proceedings of government towards him, in reſtraining his *liberty*; and he aſſerts, "he is free to quit theſe States *when* he pleaſes, and go *where* he pleaſes." He even ſtrongly inſinuates, that he has a right to place himſelf at the head of a *thouſand* or *ten thouſand* men, and attack what nation he pleaſes, out of the juriſdiction of the United States.

Such an extraordinary opinion as this, is enough to arouſe all the vigilance of government, and of individuals. That an American citizen has a right to leave the United States, and go where he pleaſes, in a *peaceable manner*, *unarmed*, and *without hoſtile intentions*, no one will diſpute. But that any citizen may *arm himſelf*, or *inliſt others* and *arm them* with *a view to commit hoſtilities on a nation with whom we are at peace*, is a doctrine highly dangerous to the government, and to the peace and proſperity of this country. Such a doctrine would lead us into endleſs confuſion, and perpetual war. Yet this doctrine is preached and ſtrongly inculcated by certain *anti patriotic* people called *democrats*, who pretend every one has the privilege of doing what is right in *his own eyes*; that *town meetings* and *evening-clubs* are the great *palladiums* of our liberties, and that *patriotiſm* conſiſts in *condemning* the government, and finding out a world of *evils* and *dangers*, which no man *ſees*, or has reaſon *to fear*.

From all ſuch dangerous doctrines, and all ſuch falſe hypocritical patriots, who would overthrow the government that protects them—good Lord deliver us.

PROVIDENCE, January 25.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. W. Rogers, of Philadelphia, to a gentleman in this town, dated January 21.

"On the 1ſt inſtant, at ſix o'clock, P. M. the Convention of Delegates from all the Abolition Societies in the United States, excepting *Rhode Iſland* and Virginia, aſſembled at the City-Hall in this metropolis. Joſeph Bloomfield, Eſq; of New Jerſey, was elected President. Our buſineſs has hitherto been conducted with the utmoſt harmony.—It is unneceſſary for me to particularize at this time, as our proceedings will be publiſhed and your Society, of courſe, will be furniſhed with copies of the ſame.—That many and great advantages will ariſe from this general aſſociation of diſtant brethern, embarked in the ſame cauſe, is almoſt ſelf-evident.—We all dined together on Wedneſday.—Warner Miffin is one of the delegates, and appears enraptured, in finding men of every religious denomination uniting as one band in pleading the cauſe of the oppreſſed Africans."

Meſſrs. Moſes Brown, Thomas Arnold, William, Rotch, jun. David Buſtum, and others, left this Town on the 7th inſt. to join the above mentioned Convention.

NEWPORT, February 4.

A terrible Fire broke out at Baltimore, January 8, about Half paſt Two o'Clock in the Morning, on the County Wharf, all the Buildings on which, being of Wood, became a prey to the ſudden and irreſiſtable Fury of the Flames, the Violence and Rapidity of which baffled the greateſt Exertions of the Inhabitants to ſave that elegant three Story Brick Store, the Property of William Smith, Eſq; which with Eight Dwelling Houſes, and Four Ware Houſes, were entirely conſumed, and a vaſt Quantity of valuable Country Produce and Furniture to a large Amount.

The following are the Names of the unfortunate Sufferers:—James M'Alliſter, Jacob Brown, John Wall, John Moffet, Patrick Degan, Henry Lambart, John Mullanploy, Richard Avenjulon—who with their Families are thus reduced to immediate Want, and a Scene of the moſt moving Diſtreſs.

Among the Property deſtroyed, were 1300 Barrels of Flour, belonging to Mr. Jeſſe Hollingſworth, and 4000 Buſhels of Corn, of Captain Yellot's. The Whole of the Loſſes ſuſtained by this dreadful Conflagration are eſtimated, at the loweſt Calculation, to the Amount of 15 or 20,000 Pounds.

Part of the Britiſh Mediterranean Fleet, at the Requeſt of Paſcal Paoli made an Attack upon the Tower and Redoubt of Fornali, in the Iſland of Corſica, garriſoned by the French, which did not ſucceed. The Fire from the Town and Citadel being too powerful for the Fleet. Several of the Britiſh Ships were much injured.

The Britiſh Ambaſſador at the Court of Florence having preſented two Memorials to that Court, inſiſting on the Removal of M. la Flotte, the French Miniſter, which had no effect, preſented a Third in which he declared the allied Powers were determined no longer to tolerate the Neutrality of the Duke of Tuſcany; on which M. la Flotte was diſmiſſed. France conſequently has another Power added to the Number of her Enemies.

The 5th Ult. the Sloop Polly, belonging to Amboy, came on Shore on the South Side of the Vineyard, having on Board five Men, four Women and ſeven Children. They ſailed from New-York, on the 26th December, bound to Amboy, and were driven out to ſea, having only two Quarts of Water, and very little Proviſion, to ſubſiſt on, for eleven Days. During which they ſuffered incredible Hardſhips, and loſt their Maſt, Bowſprit, Cables and Anchors. The Men on board had abondoned themſelves to Deſpair; but one of the Women, having Once been at Sea, gave Direction for the Erection of a Jury-maſt, and a ſmall Sail; by which they made the Land they went on. The above Boat has ſince arrived at New-York, Paſſengers all well, except one Infant.

DIED,—On Sunday Evening, the 26th Ult. in the 40th Year of her Age, Mrs. REBECCA HUNTER, Wife of Capt Henry Hunter, of this Town, and Daughter of the late Rev Nathaniel Eells, of Stonington, in the State of Connecticut.

With a Mind early improved by Education, and firmly eſtabliſhed in the Principles of Religion, ſhe inherited a Diſpoſition truly amiable, diſplaying, in the ſeveral ſocial, and more domeſtic Duties of Life, an Example worthy her Sex.

A conſumption and pronic Bleeding at the Lungs, for ſeveral Years undermined her Strength, and gradually brought on a Period, when Nature, unequal to the repeated Shocks, ſunk beneath its Sufferings; yet, in this Scene of Diſtreſs, and when the Shades of Death were thickening around her, with a Chriſtian and philoſophic Patience and Fortitude, the uſual Attendants on genuine Piety, ſhe ſmiled at the Terrors of Diſſolution—converſed with her Friends, with Complacency and Delight, on the *laſt Event*, ſo alarming to the wicked and impenitent, and took an affectionate Farewell of her diſconſolate Huſband and Children, in full aſſurance of ſoon entering into that happy State which awaits the righteous, to reap the Rewards of a virtuous and well ſpent Life.

—Mrs. MARGARET YEAMONS, Widow, in the 92d Year of her Age.

—ABIGAIL SWEET, Widow, in the 64th Year of her Age.

—At Alexandria (Virginia) Capt. WILLIAM W. STEVENS, late of this Town.

—At New-Bedford, Captain ELISHA WEST, aged 44.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, Feb 3.

ENTERED,	*from*
Brig Revival, Palmer,	Liverpool
—— Hope, Burgeſs,	Turks-Iſland
—— Betſey, Champlin,	St Petersburgh
Sloop Hannah, Conklin,	Turks-Iſland
Schooner Acalanta, Skinner,	Jamaica
Sloop Delight, Sabin,	New London
Schooner Diſpatch, Elwell,	New York
CLEARED,	*for*
Schooner Betſy, Burt,	St. Bartholomews

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Holland Powder, in Quarter Caſks.
Fayal Wines, in Pipes.
Redwood, Copperas, and Allum, by the Hundred.
Window Glaſs, 9 by 7, by the Box.

ALSO,

A Conſignment of 60 Barrels of Alexandria ſuperfine Flour, and 5 Tons of Ruſſia *half* clean Hemp.

FOR SALE,

About Ten Acres of excellent Land, at the South End of the Town of Newport, Part of the Eſtate of John Taylor, deceaſed, to be divided in Lots, as ſhall beſt ſuit the Purchaſers. For Terms, apply as above.

Newport, Feb. 3. 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogſhead, Barrel, or Caſe,
Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, or Barrel,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel.
Carolina Indigo of the firſt Quality, by the Barrel or ſmaller Quantity.
Ruſſia Duck, and Cordage of all Sizes.
A handſome Silver mounted SWORD and FIRE-LOCK.

Three good Dwelling Houſes, ſituated in different parts of the Town—one of which is that well-known Houſe and Stand for Buſineſs on the Main Street, next Door to the Vendue Store, owned by Mr Solomon Littlefield—ſaid Houſe is about 25 Feet Front, and extends to the Eaſtward the ſame Breadth 100 Feet; on the Back of ſaid Houſe, there is a good Building which was intended for a Hatter's Shop.—Alſo a good Stable. The Whole in good Repair.

Any Perſon that may want to purchaſe a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimenſion, may be ſupplied at the ſhorteſt Notice.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand a ſmall Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, of a good Quality, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

☞ He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Feb. 3, 1793.

State of Rhode Iſland, &c. Jan. 24, 1794.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Aſſembly, the Creditors of Peter Mumford, of Newport, Pain-Maker, are hereby notified to appear, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Providence on the laſt Monday in February next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the Act paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Secry.*

State of Rhode Iſland &c. Jan 31, 1794

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Aſſembly, the Creditors of Jeſſe Saunders, of Providence, Houſewright, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Providence, on the laſt Monday in February next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the Act paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Secry.*

THE Subſcribers, appointed by the Honourable Town Council of Newport, Commiſſioners, to examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the Eſtate of SIMON R. WARD, late of ſaid Newport, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent: And ſix Months being allowed for ſaid Purpoſe—Notice is hereby given to all Perſons who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport aforeſaid, on or before the ſixth Day of July next enſuing, being the Time allowed, by ſaid Council, for aſcertaining and ſettling the ſeveral Demands on ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS RUMREILL, } *Commiſ-*
ETHAN CLARKE, } *ſioners.*

And all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate aforeſaid, are required to make immediate Payment, to

SARAH WARD, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, January 6, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

Joſeph Mumford,

NEAR THE RED-MARKET,

Makes and Sells, as cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union,

Sheet-Iron Stove Pipe---Conve-

nient Sheet-Iron Stoves for Shops or Veſſels Cabins—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans—and Tin Ware of all Kinds, by Wholeſale and Retail

HE HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Sheet Iron and Tin Stove Pipe, ready made—Sheet Iron—Iron Wire of all Sizes by the Pound or Piece—Scale Beams and Scales of all Sizes—Grays Scales—Glaſs Lamps—and excellent Snuff by the Dozen or Pound

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged

He gives Cash for Old Pewter, Lead, Brass, and Copper.

Samuel and *Thomas Melvill*

Hereby inform the Public,

THAT they carry on the PEWTERERS Buſineſs, in the Shop belonging to Mrs. CARR, at the Corner of the Ferry Wharf, in Thames-Street, near the Red Market; where they make

PEWTER WARE,
Brass and Leaden WEIGHTS,
Mend Pewter, Brass and Copper Veſſels, of any Kind; and Tin Copper Kettles.

They alſo Work in the Plumber's Buſineſs—ſuch as Hawſe, Scupper, and Deep Sea LEAD, &c. &c.

They alſo give Cash for old PEWTER, BRASS, COPPER and LEAD.

Thoſe who favour them with their Cuſtom, will meet with the ſtricteſt Attention to their Commands, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec. 30, 1793.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and ſoft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He alſo takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA,
RUSSIA, and } BAR-IRON,
SWEDES,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16. 1793

TO BE SOLD BY

Benjamin Brenton,

At his STORE, oppoſite SAMUEL FOWLER *Eſq;*

CHEAP FOR CASH only,

A Variety of Engliſh GOODS,

juſt imported in the Ship LISBON, SHERRY, MADEIRA, and MALAGA WINES, by the Cask or Gallon; and SNUFF by the Box.

N. B. Any young Negro that can be well recommended, and has been uſed to take Care of CATTLE, and is willing to go to the Weſt-Indies upon that Buſineſs only, he will hear of a Place to the above Store, on reaſonable Encouragement.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

reflecting the events of war in Europe, and the relative situations of the opposing armies.

The late reports of the capture of the Duke of York, the re-capture of Toulon, and the reduction of Newport and Ostend, appear by the more recent and regular accounts to be totally unfounded.

The ships Belvedere, Talbot; the Ellice, Hervy; the Factor, Brown, and the brig Lively, Duff, have arrived at London.

It appears, from the proceedings of the Legislature of South-Carolina, that certain persons have been taken up and imprisoned on a charge of levying men in that State, for the purpose of attacking the Spanish settlements in Florida. The report of the committee, who have examined into the proofs of this charge, is *private*; but it is said to contain very important information. A Mr. Drayton, one of the persons arrested, has published a long vindication of himself, in which he complains of the tyrannical proceedings of government towards him, in restraining his *liberty*; and he asserts, "he is free to quit these States *when* he pleases, and go *where* he pleases." He even strongly insinuates, that he has a right to place himself at the head of a *thousand* or *ten thousand men*, and attack what nation he pleases, out of the jurisdiction of the United States.

Such an extraordinary opinion as this, is enough to arouse all the vigilance of government, and of individuals. That an American citizen has a right to leave the United States, and go where he pleases, in a *peaceable manner, unarmed*, and *without hostile intentions*, no one will dispute. But that any citizen may *arm himself*, or *inlist others* and *arm them*, with *a view to commit hostilities on a nation with whom we are at peace*, is a doctrine highly dangerous to the government, and to the peace and prosperity of this country. Such a doctrine would lead us into endless confusion, and perpetual war. Yet this doctrine is preached and strongly inculcated by certain *anti patriotic* people called *democrats*, who pretend every one has the privilege of doing what is right in *his own eyes*; that *town meetings* and *evening-clubs* are the great safe-guards of our liberties, and that *patriotism* consists in *condemning* the government, and finding out a world of *evils* and *dangers*, which no man *feels*, or has reason to *fear*.

From all such dangerous doctrines, and all restless hypocritical patriots, who would overthrow the government that protects them—good Lord deliver us.

PROVIDENCE, January 25.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. W. Rogers, of Philadelphia, to a gentleman in this town, dated January 21.

"On the 1st instant, at six o'clock, P. M. the Convention of Delegates from all the Abolition Societies in the United States, excepting *Rhode Island* and Virginia, assembled at the City-Hall in this metropolis. Joseph Bloomfield, Esq; of New Jersey, was elected President. Our business has hitherto been conducted with the utmost harmony.—It is unnecessary for me to particularize at this time, as our proceedings will be published and your Society, of course, will be furnished with copies of the same.—That many and great advantages will arise from this general association of distant brethern, embarked in the same cause, is almost self-evident.—We all dined together on Wednesday.—Warner Mifflin is one of the delegates, and appears enraptured, in finding men of every religious denomination uniting as one band in pleading the cause of the oppressed Africans."

Messrs. Moses Brown, Thomas Arnold, William, Rotch, jun. David Buffum, and others, left this Town on the 7th Inst. to join the above mentioned Convention.

NEWPORT, February 4.

A terrible Fire broke out at Baltimore, January 8, about Half past Two o'Clock in the Morning, on the County Wharf, all the Buildings on which, being of Wood, became a prey to the sudden and irresistable Fury of the Flames, the Violence and Rapidity of which baffled the greatest Exertions of the Inhabitants to save that elegant three Story Brick Store, the Property of William Smith, Esq; which with Eight Dwelling Houses, and Four Ware Houses, were entirely consumed, and a vast Quantity of valuable Country Produce and Furniture to a large Amount.

The following are the Names of the unfortunate Sufferers:—James M'Allister, Jacob Brown, John Wall, John Moffet, Patrick Degan, Henry Lainbart, John Mullanploy, Richard Avenjuion—who with their Families are thus reduced to immediate Want, and a Scene of the most moving Distress.

Among the Property destroyed, were 1300 Barrels of Flour, belonging to Mr. Jesse Hollingsworth, and 4000 Bushels of Corn, of Captain Yellot's. The Whole of the Losses sustained by this dreadful Conflagration are estimated, at the lowest Calculation, to the Amount of 15 or 20,000 Pounds.

Part of the British Mediterranean Fleet, at the Request of Pascal Paoli made an Attack upon the Tower and Redoubt of Fornili, in the Island of Corsica, garrisoned by the French, which did not succeed. The Fire from the Town and Citadel being too powerful for the Fleet. Several of the British Ships were much injured.

The British Ambassador at the Court of Florence having presented two Memorials to that Court, insisting on the Removal of M. la Flotte, the French Minister, which had no effect, presented a Third in which he declared the allied Powers were determined no longer to tolerate the Neutrality of the Duke of Tuscany; on which M. la Flotte was dismissed. France consequently has another Power added to the Number of her Enemies.

The 5th Ult. the Sloop Polly, belonging to Amboy, came on Shore on the South Side of the Vineyard, having on Board five Men, four Women and seven Children. They sailed from New-York, on the 26th December, bound to Amboy, and were driven out to Sea, having only two Quarts of Water, and very little Provision, to subsist on, for eleven Days. During which they suffered incredible Hardships, and left their Mast, Bowsprit, Cables and Anchors. The Men on board had abondoned themselves to Despair; but one of the Women, having Once been at Sea, gave Direction for the Erection of a Jury-mast, and a small Sail; by which they made the Land they went on. The above Boat has since arrived at New-York, Passengers all well, except one Infant.

DIED,—On Sunday Evening, the 26th Ult. in the 40th Year of her Age, Mrs. REBECCA HUNTER, Wife of Capt. Henry Hunter, of this Town, and Daughter of the late Rev. Nathaniel Ells, of Stonington, in the State of Connecticut,

With a Mind greatly improved by Education, and firmly established in the Principles of Religion, she inherited a Disposition truly amiable, displaying, in the several public, social, and more domestic Duties of Life, an Example worthy her Sex.

A frequent and profuse Bleeding at the Lungs, for several Years, wasted her Strength, and gradually brought on that Period, when Nature, unequal to the repeated Shocks, sunk beneath its Sufferings; yet, in this Situation, and when the Shades of Death were thickening around her, with a Christian and philosophic Patience and Fortitude, the usual Attendants on genuine Piety, she smiled at the Terrors of Dissolution—conversed with her Friends, with Complacency and Delight, on the *last Event*, so alarming to the wicked and impenitent, and took an affectionate Farewell of her disconsolate Husband and Children, in full Assurance of soon entering into that happy State which awaits the righteous, to reap the Rewards of a virtuous and well spent Life.

—Mrs. MARGARET YEAMONS, Widow, in the 92d Year of her Age.

—ABIGAIL SWEET, Widow, in the 64th Year of her Age.

—At Alexandria (Virginia) Capt. WILLIAM W. STEVENS, late of this Town.

—At New-Bedford, Captain ELISHA WEST, aged 44.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Feb 3.

ENTERED,	*From*
Brig Revival, Palmer,	Liverpool
—— Hope, Burgess,	Turks-Island
—— Betsey, Champlin,	St. Petersburgh
Sloop Hannah, Conklin,	Turks-Island
Schooner Atalanta, Skinner,	Jean Rable
Sloop Delight, Sabin,	New London
Schooner Dispatch, Elward,	New-York
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Betsy, Burr,	St. Bartholomews

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Holland Powder, in Quarter-Casks.
Fayal Wines, in Pipes.
Redwood, Copperas, and Allum, by the Hundred.
Window Glass, 9 by 7, by the Box.

ALSO,

A Consignment of 60 Barrels of Alexandria superfine Flour, and 5 Tons of Russia *half* clean Hemp.

FOR SALE,

About Ten Acres of excellent Land, at the South End of the Town of Newport, Part of the Estate of John Taylor, deceased, to be divided in Lots, as shall best suit the Purchasers. For Terms, apply as above.

Newport, Feb. 3, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,
Molasses, by the Hogshead, or Barrel,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel.
Carolina Indigo of the first Quality, by the Barrel or smaller Quantity.
Russia Duck, and Cordage of all Sizes.
A handsome Silver mounted SWORD and FIRE-LOCK.

Three good Dwelling Houses, situated in different parts of the Town—one of which is that well-known House and Stand for Business on the Main Street, next Door to the Vendue Store, owned by Mr. Solomon Littlefield—said House is about 25 Feet Front, and extends to the Eastward the same Breadth 100 Feet; on the Back of said House, there is a good Building which was intended for a Hatter's Shop.—Also a good Stable. The Whole in good Repair.

Any Person that may want to purchase a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimension, may be supplied at the shortest Notice.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand a small Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, of a good Quality, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

*** He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Feb. 3, 1793.

State of Rhode Island, &c. Jan. 24, 1794.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of Peter Mumford, of Newport, Post-Rider, are hereby notified to appear, at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence on the last Monday in February next, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode Island, &c. Jan 31, 1794

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of Jesse Saunders, of Providence, Housewright, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence, on the last Monday in February next, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Honourable Town Council of Newport, Commissioners, to examine the several Claims against the Estate of SIMON R. WARD, late of said Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent: And six Months being allowed for said Purpose—Notice is hereby given to all Persons who have any Demands against the said Estate, to exhibit their several Claims to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport aforesaid, on or before the sixth Day of July next ensuing, being the Time allowed, by said Council, for ascertaining and settling the several Demands on said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL, } *Commis-*
ETHAN CLARKE, } *sioners.*

And all Persons indebted to the Estate aforesaid, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

SARAH WARD, *Administratrix.*

Newport, January 6, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

Joseph Mumford,

NEAR THE RED-MARKET,

Makes and Sells, as cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union,

Sheet-Iron Stove Pipe---Convenient Sheet-Iron Stoves for Shops or Vessels Cabins—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans—and Tin Ware of all Kinds, by Wholesale and Retail

HE HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Sheet Iron and Tin Stove Pipe, ready made—Sheet Iron—Iron Wire of all Sizes by the Pound or Piece—Scale Beams and Scales of all Sizes—Brass Scales—Glass Lamps—and excellent Snuff by the Dozen or Pound

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged

He gives Cash for Old Pewter, Lead, Brass, and Copper.

Samuel and *Thomas Melvill*

Hereby inform the Public,

THAT they carry on the PEWTERERS Business, in the Shop belonging to Mrs. CARR, at the Corner of the Ferry Wharf, in Thames-Street, near the Red Market; where they make

PEWTER WARE,
Brass and Leaden WEIGHTS,
Mend Pewter, Brass and Copper Vessels, of any Kind; and Tin Copper Kettles.

They also Work in the Plumber's Business—such as Hawser, Scupper, and Deep Sea LEAD, &c. &c.

They also give Cash for old PEWTER, BRASS, COPPER and LEAD.

Those who favour them with their Custom, will meet with the strictest Attention to their Commands, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec. 30, 1793.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and soft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16, 1793

TO BE SOLD BY

Benjamin Brenton,

At his STORE, opposite SAMUEL FOWLER, *Esq;*

CHEAP FOR CASH only,

A Variety of English GOODS,

just imported.—Likewise, choice LISBON, SHERRY, MADEIRA, and MALAGA WINES, by the Cask or Gallon; and STARCH by the Box.

N. B. Any young Man, that can be well recommended, and has been used to taking Care of CATTLE, and is willing to go to the Island of Jamaica upon that Business only, he will by applying to the above Store, meet with proper Encouragement.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

From the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

The fubfequent lines were written by a youth, who unfortunately poffeffed an *unmerited* affection for a young lady, with whom he had no *perfonal* acquaintance. Should you find a vacancy, oblige me by inferting it in your paper. It is not for the elegance of the compofition, but for its fingularity that I wifh it publifhed, for the amufement of your readers.

HUDIBRAS, jun.

To the AMIABLE Miss ——,

[*Amator eft pejor Stulto*]

LONG I fair Maid, have I fought to pleafe you,
Yet vainly fought, I frankly fo confefs,
But leaft perchance fome fuch odd phrenzy feize you,
O deign to read an ardent youth's addrefs:

And dear fair girl, believe each line I write you,
Flows from my heart, like the moft crimpd ftream;
For though I court you in a manner quite new,
Think not my fufferings a fancied dream!

Long I have lov'd unknown—and long have languifh'd,
Long have I wifh'd, and hop'd, and figh'd in vain,
Then I not one with fuch ill ftars anguifh'd,
Be ridicul'd for telling you his pain!

I bluſh to own how I have paſt my hours,
By pale-eyed ſtarts in ſecret pin'd alone,
But now to urg'd by love's moſt potent powers,
I make each feeble of my paſſion known.

Methinks 'twas firſt, ſome ſeven years ago, I
Beheld you walking in the dreſs—O pain!
I ſaw, I lov'd, ah, tender girl and know, I
Could ne'er learn more of you, than your ſweet name,

Oft have I ſtole, and gaz'd on you walking;
When every ſtep your lively form diſplay'd;
Oft, loſt in tranſport, have I heard you talking,
When round your lips a thouſand cupids play'd!

Your countenance the inmoſt of your heart is,
In which I ſee the virtues of your mind:
To thoſe your beauty but your leaſt part is;
But to prove fair ones, ſhew me you are kind.

Smile then, oh, ſmile—ſweet maid, that you love me,
And all my life I'll ſtrive to give you joy;
O, ſay ſoon, cruel fair—or ſoon above me,
And call me novice, ſuſpicion or boy;

Yet pity, pity me, moſt lovely creature,
If my unſeemly manners you diſapprove,
For though my *mode* is *lame* I ſtill will beat her,
'Tis me to *behave* as to gain your love.

She, ah, poor ſtar! whoſe tender limbs are brittle,
Anxious to pleaſe you leapt at once too high,
Which hurt her much and make her *limp* a little,
Yet call on her a favourable eye.

Her fate is hard, yet harder far is mine though,
She may *improve* but I muſt ever decay,
For if you hate me I am left to pine, O!
With nought to comfort me but dire eſtimy.

Then let no toping in his tinſel'd cloaths dreſt,
Whoſe head in inward is to outward part
Reſembles moſt an huge big empty cross neſt,
Make an impreſſion on your tender heart.

For the vain fool whoſe only boaſt of wealth is,
Whose *ſenſe* and *virtue* ſparkling gold make ſhine;
Nor limning eyeleſs, whose view your perfects,
Though cruſhed in their kneeling, ſweet thin heart is mine,

But deign, O deign, in thy fair breaſt to kindle,
A flame for me whose object ſhe was part,
And ſeem not to waſte fruitleſs nothing, thy riddle
Who e'er muſt love thee better than myſelf.

January 7 1794

A TRUE FAIR COPY.

A POET [illegible] D——, ſurnamed by the name of Og at Babylon's moſt noble court, ſubdued by the force of his arms, the remoteſt parts of Tartary, as far as to the Princeſs of China, for no other purpoſe than to throw himſelf at the foot of his throne, and implore his aſſiſtance to diſcharge a debt of five hundred Sequins, under the weight of which he grew diſpirited, and was interrupted in his ſtudies. The generous Prince converſing with him, and diſcerning his extraordinary merit, entertained him very graciouſly and ordered him a thouſand. His chief Miniſter remonſtrated, that this was rather proof guilty than bounty, to give double the ſum demanded! 'Have you not conſidered, replied Og to Kaan, that the poor man has travelled over the mountains and deſerts, merely on the fame of our liberality? And, ſhould we ſend him back with no more than what is juſt ſufficient to pay his debts, by what means will he be able to defray the charges of his journey?'—'But your highneſs (anſwered the miniſter) has not yet been informed, that he preſumed to write a ſatire againſt me, ſince his coming hither, becauſe I was unwilling to allow him acceſs with ſo impertinent a petition!' 'For which reaſon (replied the Prince) you ſhall preſent him with another thouſand out of your own private purſe, that he may go back and tell his countrymen, there is a monarch in this part of the world, who permits not his miniſter's reſentments to be the meaſure of his bounty.'

ANECDOTE.

AN Iriſh peaſant was carried before a magiſtrate on a charge of having ſtolen a ſheep, the property of Garret Fitz Maurice. The Juſtice aſked him, "If he could read?" To which he anſwered, "A little." "You cannot be ignorant then," ſaid *Mr. Fitz Maurice*, "that the *ſheep* ſtamped in your poll-book belongs to Sir Garret, as his brand (G. F. M.) was on it.'—"True," replied the priſoner, "but I really thought the three letters ſtood for *Good Fat Mutton*."

To be Sold, cheap for Caſh,

A GOOD ſecond hand CHAISE with Harneſs, &c. all in good Repair.—Inquire of the Printers.

Newport, January 13, 1794.

FLAX.

WANTED,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY *in this Town,*

A QUANTITY of long, well dreſſed FLAX, for which Caſh, and a good Price, will be given.—Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, January 27, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered on the 25th of March,

A FARM, on Jamestown, of Sixty-ſix Acres of good Plow Land and Meadow Land, a good new Houſe, Barn and Cribs; and another Houſe, Barn &c. to Let, and Part of a Wharf.—Alſo, Ten Acres of Cedar Land, lying between the Two Ferries, on the Main Road.—Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, either of the Places, or both, may know the Terms, by applying to

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS.

Jamestown, Jan. 27, 1794.

Chriſt. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Peterſburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR IRON,
of the firſt Quality.

GARDNER and *DEAN*

HAVE FOR SALE,

A large Aſſortment of ſeaſonable Goods.—Alſo a good Aſſortment of Luteſtrings and Satins, by Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1793.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

THAT very valuable FARM, in the County of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling Houſe and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of NICHOLAS EASTON, deceaſed.—The Fertility of the Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally known, to need a particular Deſcription.

Any Perſon inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South Kingſtown.

Dec. 26 1793.

To be Sold or Let,

And Poſſeſſion given the 25th of March next,

A Large, commodious HOUSE, ſituated in Thames Street, two Doors North of the Bank Market, with a Yard, Garden, and ſeveral Stores belonging thereto.—For further Particulars inquire of

PHEBE CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan. 4 1794.

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c.
November 23 1793.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Aſſembly, to Charles et SYLVANUS SMITH, of Cranſton, in the County of Providence, Labourer, are notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Providence, on the laſt Monday in February next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why his Petition, for the Benefit of the Act paſſed in June, A. D. 1756 for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

State of RHODE-ISLAND, &c. *Jan.* 24. 1794.

Purſuant to an Act of the General Aſſembly, the Creditors of WILLIAM STOCKER, of Newport, Mariner, are hereby notified to appear at the General Aſſembly, to be holden at Providence on the laſt Tuesday in February next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why his Petition, for the Benefit of an Act paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c. *Jan.* 24. 1794.

Purſuant to an Act of the General Aſſembly, the Creditors of JAMES ELIVEN, of Newport, Labourer, are hereby notified to appear, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Providence, on the laſt Monday in February next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why his Petition, for the Benefit of the Inſolvent Act, paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the real Eſtate of BENJAMIN DURFEE, late of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—conſiſting of ſeveral different Tracts of LAND, with the Buildings, will be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION, for the Benefit of the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, on the 20th Day of March next, upon the Premiſes, in ſaid Tiverton.—The ſale to commence at 11 o'Clock A. M. and to be continued by Adjournments from Day to Day, from Time to Time, till the whole be ſold, or ſo much as will ſatisfy the Claims againſt ſaid Eſtate, by

JAMES DURFEE, *Adminiſtrator.*

Tiverton, Dec. 16, 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

HAVE FOR SALE,

FINE and Superfine Flour, Brandy, Geneva, Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, Half and Quarter Cheſts; Franklin and cloſe Stoves, Bar-Iron, Share-Moulds, Salt, Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, &c. &c. as uſual, cheap for ready Caſh.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST OFFICE,

AN Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

He has juſt received, and has for SALE,

The celebrated Dr. MOORE's late Journal in France.

The Rhode-Iſland ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE,
For SINGING-SCHOOLS.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms.—An Aſſortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's fur'd GLOVES, &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.—An Aſſortment of IRON and BRASS WARE, conſiſting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Baſons, Potts, Kettles, &c.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers, Executors to the Will of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, having continued ſince Auguſt laſt their Advertiſement in this Paper requiring all Perſons who have Demands againſt the Eſtate of ſaid Deceaſed, to call and receive Payment, and all thoſe indebted to diſcharge the Demands againſt them, which Notification, on the Part of the Debtor, hath been but few Inſtances attended to.—As there is the moſt abſolute Neceſſity of compleating the Adjuſtment of ſaid Eſtate without Delay, all Perſons that are indebted are hereby notified, that the Demands againſt them will ſhortly be put in the Hands of an Attorney—Thoſe to whom ſaid Eſtate is indebted are again requeſted to apply for Payment.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS,
} *Executors.*

Newport, January 20, 1794.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Eſquires, Adminiſtrators to the perſonal Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Eſq; deceaſed, have repreſented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Eſtate of the ſaid late Godfrey Malbone, deceaſed, is inſolvent: Wherefore, the ſaid Town-Council hath appointed us, the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners, to examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, in order that the Adminiſtrators may know what Part of the real Eſtate, late belonging to the Deceaſed, will be neceſſary to be diſpoſed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Perſons who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforeſaid, on or before the ſecond Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by the Town-Council, for ascertaining and ſettling the ſaid Demands on ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS RUMRILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Godfrey Malbone deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY, } Adminiſtrators.
JOHN MALBONE, }

State of Rhode-Iſland, Newport,
December 2, 1793.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

HAS FOR SALE,

SEVERAL Farms on the Iſland, and ſome on the Main; and two dry Houſes in the Main-Street, and other Parts of the Town. He deals and buys on Commiſſion, all Sorts of Securities. He can procure Perſons for building any Size Veſſels, either to be built in this Town or in the Country. Has a Sum of Money to loan on good Security. Coffee, cheap and good, by the Hundred Dozen, or Pound. And has ſome Farms to let on the Iſland.

Was taken up adrift in the Harbour

of Newport, on the 25th inſt. by MOSES BOSTWICK, a Boat about 18 Feet long, with two Pair of Oars in her. The Owner may have her again, by applying to the ſaid Boſtwick, proving Property, and paying Charges.

Jan. 20, 1794.

From the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

The fubfequent lines were written by a youth, who unfortunately poffeffed an *amorous* affection for a young lady, with whom he had no *perfonal* acquaintance. Should you find a vacancy, oblige me by inferting it in your paper. It is not for the elegance of the compofition, but for its fingularity that I wifh it publifhed, for the amufement of your readers.

HUDIBRAS, jun.

To the AMIABLE Miss ———,

[*Amator eft pejor Stulto*]

LONG I fair Maria, have I fought to pleafe you,
Yet vainly fought, I frankly do confefs,
But fear perchance fome fuch odd phrenzy feize you,
O deign to read an ardent youth's addrefs!

And deareft girl, believe each line I write you,
Flows from my heart, like the moft limpid ftream;
For though I court you in a manner quite new,
Think not my fufferings a fancied dream!

Long I have lov'd unknown, and long have languifh'd,
Long have I wifh'd, and hop'd, and figh'd in vain,
Then let not one with fuch affections anguifh'd,
Be ridicul'd for telling you his pain!

I blufh to own how I have paft my hours,
By bafhfulnefs in fecret pin'd alone,
But now fo urg'd by love's moft potent powers,
I make each fcible of my paffion known.

Methinks 'twas firft, fome feveral years ago, I
Beheld you walking in the ftreet—O pain!
I faw, I lov'd, ah, fairefl girl! and know, I
Could ne'er learn more of you, than your fweet name,

Oft have I ftood, and gaz'd to fee you walking;
When every ftep your lovely form difplay'd;
Oft, loft in tranfport, have I heard you talking,
When round your lips a thoufand cupids play'd!

Your countenance the mirror of your heart is,
In which I fee the virtues of your mind:
To thofe your beauty but your fmalleft part is;
But to prove faultlefs, fhew me you are kind.

Smile then propitious—tell me that you love me,
And all my life I'll live to give you joy;
O, can you, cruel! lay you fear above me,
And call me novice, fimpleton or boy;

Yet pity, pardon me, moft lovely creature,
If my uncouth addrefs you difapprove,
For though my *mufe* is *lame* I ftill will beat her,
'Till fhe is *hobble* as to gain your love.

She, ah, poor flut! whofe tender limbs are brittle,
Anxious to pleafe you leapt at once too high,
Which hurt her much and makes her *limp* a little,
Yet caft on her a favourable eye.

Her fate is hard, yet harder far is mine though,
She may *improve* but I muft e'er decay,
For if you hate me I am left to pine, O!
With nought to comfort me but dire difmay.

Then let no fopling in his tinfel'd cloaths dreft,
Whofe head in inward as in outward part
Refembles moft an huge big empty crows neft,
Make an impreffion on your tender heart.

Nor the vain fool whofe only boaft of wealth is,
Whofe *fenfe* and *virtue* fparkling gold make fhine;
Nor fmiling fycophants, whofe view your pelf is,
Though either kneeling, fwear their heart is thine,

But deign, O deign, in thy fair breaft to kindle,
A flame for me whofe object ne'er was pelf,
And let me not to worfe than nothing dwindle
Who e'er muft love thee better than myfelf.

January 7, 1794.

A PERSIAN ANECDOTE.

A POET whofe name was Dehan, attracted by the fame of Ogtai Khan's munificence, undertook a journey, on foot, from the remoteft part of Tartary, as far as to that Prince's court, in China, for no other purpofe than to throw himfelf at the foot of his throne, and implore his affiftance to difcharge a debt of five hundred banifhes, under the weight of which he came defpirited, and was interrupted in his ftudies. The generous Prince converfing with him, and difcerning his extraordinary merit, entertained him very graciouffly and ordered him a thoufand. His chief Miniffer remonftrated, that this was rather prodigality than bounty, to give double the fum demanded! Have you not conffidered, replied Ogtai Khan, that the poor man has travelled over the mountains and deferts, merely on the fame of our liberality? And, fhould we fend him back with no more than what is juft fufficient to pay his debts, by what means will he be able to defray the charges of his journey?'—'But your highnefs (anfwered the miniffer) has not yet been informed, that he preffumed to write a fatire againft me, fince his coming hither, becaufe I was unwilling to allow him acceffs with fo impertinent a petition!' 'For which reafon (replied the Prince) you fhall prefent him with another thoufand out of your own private purfe, that he may go back and tell his countrymen, there is a monarch in this part of the world, who permits not his miniffer's refentments to be the meafure of his bounty.'

A N E C D O T E.

AN Irifh peafant was carried before a magiffrate on a charge of having ftolen a sheep, the property of Garrat Fitz Maurice. The Juffice afked him, "If he could read?" To which he anfwered. "A little." "You could not be ignorant then," faid Mr. *Quorum*, "that the fheep found in your poffeffion belonged to Sir Garrat, as his brand (G. F. M.) was on it."—"True," replied the prifoner, "but I really thought the three letters ftood for *Good Fat Mutton*."

To be Sold, cheap for Caſh,

A GOOD fecond-hand CHAISE with Harneſs, &c. all in good Repair.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, January 13, 1794.

FLAX.

WANTED,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY *in this Town,*

A QUANTITY of long, well dreffed FLAX, for which Caſh, and a good Price, will be given.—Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, January 27, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered on the 25*th of March,*

A FARM, on Jamestown, of Sixty-ſix Acres of good Plow Land and Meadow Land, a good new Houſe, Barn and Crib; and another Houſe, Barn and Lot, and Part of a Wharf.—Alſo, Ten Acres of excellent Land, lying between the Two Ferries, on the Main Road.—Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, either of ſaid Places, or both, may know the Terms, by applying to

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS.

Newport, Jan. 27, 1794.

Chriſt. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Peterſburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the firſt Quality.

GARDNER and *DEAN*

HAVE FOR SALE,

A large Aſſortment of ſeaſonable Goods.—Alſo a good Aſſortment of Luteſtrings and Satins, by Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1793.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25*th of March next,*

THAT very valuable FARM, in the Vicinity of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-Houſe and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of NICHOLAS EASTON, deceaſed.—The Fertility of the Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally known, to need a particular Deſcription.

Any Perſon inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South Kingſtown.

Dec. 26, 1793.

To be Sold or Let,

And Poſſeſſion given the 25*th of March next,*

A Large, commodious HOUSE, ſituated in Thames Street, two Doors North of the Brick Market, with a Yard, Garden, and ſeveral Stores belonging thereto.—For further Particulars inquire of

PHEBE CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan. 4 1794

State of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.
November 23 1793.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Aſſembly, the Creditors of SYLVANUS SMITH, of Glocester, in the County of Providence, Labourer, are notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Providence, on the laſt Monday in February next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why his Petition, for the Benefit of the Act paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

State of RHODE-ISLAND, &c. *Jan.* 24, 1794.

Purſuant to an Act of the General Aſſembly, the Creditors of WILLIAM SLOCUM, of Newport, Mariner, are hereby notified to appear at the General Aſſembly, to be holden at Providence on the laſt Monday in February next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why his Petition, for the Benefit of an Act paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

State of RHODE-ISLAND, &c, *Jan.* 24, 1794.

Purſuant to an Act of the General Aſſembly, the Creditors of JAMES ELIVEN, of Newport, Labourer, are hereby notified to appear, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Providence, on the laſt Monday in February next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why his Petition, for the Benefit of the Inſolvent Act, paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the real Eſtate of BENJAMIN DURFEE, ſen. of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, deceaſed; repreſented inſolvent—conſiſting of ſeveral different Tracts of LAND, with the Buildings, will be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION, for the Benefit of the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, on the 26th Day of March next, upon the Premiſes, in ſaid Tiverton.—The Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock, A. M. and to be continued by Adjournment if need be, from Time to Time, till the whole be ſold, or ſo much as will ſatisfy the Claims againſt ſaid Eſtate, by

JAMES DURFEE, *Adminiſtrator.*

Tiverton, Dec. 16, 1793.

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FINE and Superfine Flour, Brandy, Geneva, Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, Half and Quarter Cheſts; Franklin and cloſe Stoves, Bar-Iron, Share-Moulds, Salt, Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, &c. &c. as uſual, cheap for ready Caſh.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1794.

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The celebrated Dr. MOORE's late Journal in France.

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A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms.—An Aſſortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's furr'd GLOVES, &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.—An Aſſortment of IRON hollow WARE, conſiſting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Baſons, Potts, Kettles, &c.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers, Executors to the Will of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, having continued ſince Auguſt laſt their Advertiſement in this Paper requeſting all Perſons who have Demands againſt the Eſtate of ſaid Deceaſed, to call and receive Payment, and all thoſe indebted to diſcharge the Demands againſt them, which Notification, on the Part of the Debtor, hath been but in few Inſtances attended to.—As there is the moſt abſolute Neceſſity of compleating the Adjuſtment of ſaid Eſtate without Delay, all Perſons that are indebted are hereby notified, that the Demands againſt them will ſhortly be put in the Hands of an Attorney—Thoſe to whom ſaid Eſtate is indebted are again requeſted to apply for Payment.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS,
} *Executors.*

Newport, January 20, 1794.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Eſquires, Adminiſtrators to the perſonal Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Eſq; deceaſed, have repreſented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Eſtate of the ſaid late Godfrey Malbone, deceaſed, is inſolvent: Wherefore, the ſaid Town-Council hath appointed us, the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners, to examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, in order that the Adminiſtrators may know what Part of the real Eſtate, late belonging to the Deceaſed, will be neceſſary to be diſpoſed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Perſons, who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforeſaid, on or before the ſecond Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by ſaid Town-Council, for aſcertaining and ſettling the ſeveral Demands on ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE aforeſaid, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY, } Adminiſtrators
JOHN MALBONE, }

State of Rhode Iſland, Newport,
December 2, 1793.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

HAS FOR SALE,

SEVERAL Farms on the Iſland, and ſome on the Main; and ſundry Houſes in the Main-Street, and other Parts of the Town. He ſells and buys on Commiſſion, all Sorts of Securities. He can procure Perſons for building any Size Veſſels, either to be built in this Town or in the Country. Has a Sum of Money to loan, on good Security. Coffee, cheap and good, by the Hundred Dozen, or Pound. And has ſome Farms to leaſe on the Iſland.

Was taken up adrift in the Harbour of Newport, on the 25th of December laſt, a MOSES BOAT of about 13 Feet.—Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to the Subſcribers, and paying Charges, may have her again.

GEORGE WILBOUR,
WILLIAM HELME.

Jan. 20, 1794.